The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3906. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

Rumored Acceptance of the Proposed Conference by Denmark.

The War in the Duchies Still Being Prosecuted.

Bombardment of Duppel by the Allies.

Naval Victory of Danish Ships Over the Prussians.

The Atlantic Cable to be Laid in the Summer of 1865.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool at eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, via Queenstown on the 20th instant, arrived at this port at ten o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

The *Africa* has forty-seven passengers for Halifax and forty-one for Boston.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 16th instant.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant.

The steamships *City of London* and *Kangaroo*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th instant. Both were detained by a low tide.

The *Africa* reports: Passed, March 28, in lat. 46°, lon. 36°, American ship *Robert Lowe*, bound east; March 27, lat. 49°, lon. 40°, steamship *Australasian*, bound to Liverpool.

The Canadian steamship *North American* sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th, and Londonderry 18th, for Portland.

The steamship *Virginia* arrived out on the 16th.

The *Africa* sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Friday morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The suspension of the mails via Galway until further notice is officially announced by the Postoffice Department.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Lord PALMERSTON said that he could not produce the opinions of the law officers of the Crown with respect to the seizure of the *Tuscarora*. They were confidential advice for the Government, and it would be unbecoming to produce them.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiries relative to the proposed "Conference," said that the reply of Denmark was still awaited, but that he had good reason to hope and believe that the Danish Government would accept.

Sir H. S. TRACEY, moved that the statement of the French Procureur-General, at the trial of Ganos, implicating a Member of the House and of Her Majesty's Government, Mr. STANSFIELD, in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, deserved the serious consideration of the House.

Lord HAMILTON seconded the motion, and it was supported by Mr. D'ISRAELI, Mr. FAWCETT and other opposition members.

Mr. STANSFIELD defended himself, and reiterated his denial of any complicity in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had no explanation to make to the French Government, and thought that none was necessary. If he had thought for a moment that STANSFIELD could have the slightest participation in the conspiracy, he should have called upon him to resign; but he had not done so because he knew that he was incapable of such conduct.

The motion was rejected by yeas 161; nays 171. The Government majority of ten was received with gross cheering. The vote was generally regarded as a decided Conservative attack on the whole Government.

In the House of Lords on the 18th inst., Earl RUSSELL appealed to Earl ELLENBOROUGH to postpone his inquiries relative to the Danish question, as it was very desirable that no discussion should take place just now on the subject.

Earl GREVILLE said that England had fond hopes that Denmark would agree to a conference, and that an armistice would be acceptable to all parties.

Earl ELLENBOROUGH assented to the proposition.

Marquis CLANRICARDE called attention to the re-enrolling of sailors for the Federal steamer *Kearsarge* at Cork, and pointed out the leniency of the British Government as compared with that shown by the Federal Government toward England in 1856. He complained that enlistments, which were held out in Ireland by Federal agents to induce young men to go to America.

Earl RUSSELL said that the Marquis of Clanricarde had answered his own complaint of the remissness of the Government when he referred to the prosecution going on in the *Kearsarge* case. He denied that the Government were remiss in watching the proceedings of the Federal agents in Ireland.

Earl GREVILLE reflected on the false statements that had been made by the Captain of the *Kearsarge*.

Earl RUSSELL said that the Captain's explanation must be accepted as satisfactory.

In the House of Commons to-day was another party debate on Mr. STANSFIELD'S connection with the conspirators against the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

Lord PALMERSTON said that Mr. STANSFIELD had placed himself and his office entirely at the disposal of the Government. He (PALMERSTON) therefore assumed all responsibility in the matter.

The Lord Chancellor announced that the House of Lords would give judgment in the *Alexandra* case soon after Easter.

The London *Morning Post* regards the opening of the spring campaign in America as disastrous intelligence for the Federals.

The London *Globe* says that the Federal attempts to penetrate the South have failed; but, nevertheless, that the operations of SHERMAN and KILPATRICK show that the Confederates are weaker than a year ago.

At the Cork Assizes nine men, convicted of illegally practicing military exercises at Blarney, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and another to fifteen months.

The Manchester *Examiner* publishes a letter from leading persons in New-York, emphatically denying the statements of the correspondent of the London *Herald*, that, owing to the prevalence of kidnapping, there was no security for Englishmen landing at New-York. They denounce the assertion as a gross falsehood.

At a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, on the 16th, the directors report announce that the cable of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., to make and lay the cable, had been definitely accepted. The details of the contract were not quite ready, but would be submitted to an adjourned meeting. The report was unanimously adopted. The Chairman said that the position of the company was most encouraging. The retiring officers were reelected. Moderate estimates, founded on the capacity of the new cable, fix the net revenue at £482,000 per year.

The ship *Gibraltar* had sailed for New-York with 1,000 tons of coal, given by Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, of the firm of GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission.

THE DANISH WAR.

The London *Daily News* of the 18th inst. announces authoritatively that Denmark has accepted of the proposed conference on the basis of the negotiations of 1851 and 1852, without an armistice. The consent of the Germanic Confederation is now necessary, and it is doubtful if they will assent on the basis named.

Some continental journals confirm the above statement, but it is not officially announced.

Duppel was vigorously bombarded on the 18th inst without effect.

A sortie by the Danes against Rackebull was repulsed by the Austrians.

The Prussians had taken Order, near West Sea, pet. Their loss was about 100. They took 300 prisoners.

The capture of the Island of Fernern by the Russians is confirmed.

The Prussians had arrested all the principal officials in that portion of Jutland which they occupied.

A sharp naval engagement had taken place off Rugen Island, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats, resulting in the withdrawal of the Prussian ships, closely pursued by the Danes. The Prussian vessels, however, succeeded in reaching port safely.

It is asserted that Sweden is hastening her armaments.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Shirtings and twist quiet. Exchange 2s. 1¼d.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails have reached Lisbon, bringing the following intelligence:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Coffee, 7$200@7$300 for good Sixths. Stocks, 50,000 bags. Exchange 27¼@27⅝.

BAHIA, Thursday, Feb. 25.

Brown Sugar, 6$000@6$700.

PERNAMBUCO, Tuesday, March 1.

Brown Sugars, 5$700@5$850.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.

A late Berlin dispatch says that five Prussian batteries are ready to open fire across the Weninberg. The Danish iron-clad *Golf Drake* has been repulsed.

The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns.

The London *Morning Herald* says the Conference has served the purpose of the English Cabinet, Parliament having separated for the Easter recess without expressing any opinion on the Government policy. Earl RUSSELL has therefore three weeks grace, during which time something may turn up to save him.

The trial of the *Pampero* seizure case is appointed to take place May 5.

The University boat race was won easily by the Oxfords. The great billiard match was won by Cambridge.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, March 20.

Consols, after official hours, yesterday, closed at 91¾@91⅞.

The Prince of Wales was present at the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. *Oxford* won by about eight lengths.

The Prince of Wales held a drawing-room reception on Saturday afternoon.

The American ship *North Atlantic*, bound to Boston, and party loaded, was destroyed by fire at Calcutta.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 19.

The funds on the 19th were dull. To-day they remained unchanged. The advance in Exchange, at Bombay, has caused a recommencement of the drain of specie from England for cotton. Bar Silver was in greater demand for the East, and money was in more request.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—MARCH 19.

The Broker's Circular reports: The sales of the week were 79,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators, and 11,500 bales to exporters. The market was firm but unchanged for American, but for Indian, and inferior qualities of other descriptions also, advances. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closing buoyant at unchanged rates. *Quotations are:*

Fair Orleans.....	Nominal	Middling Orleans..	37d.
Fair Mobile.....	Nominal	Middling Mobile...	36½d.
Fair Uplands..	Nominal	Middling Uplands .	36¾d.

The stock of Cotton in port is estimated at 260,000 bales, of which 23,500 bales are American.

TRADE REPORT.

The market at Manchester was inactive but firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market generally is very dull. Messrs. HOUGHTON, CRESSE & Co., WAKEFIELD, BEAN & Co. and others report: FLOUR nominal and no sales to report; quotations range 28s.@32s. WHEAT very dull; Winter Red has declined 2d.@3d. ₰ cental; Red Western quoted 8s.@8s. 7d.; Red Southern, 6s. 6d.@6s. 9d. CORN dull; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally quiet and steady. BIGLAND, AZETA & Co., GORDON, BAUER & Co., and others, report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK firm. BACON quiet and steady. LARD quiet, but firm. TALLOW steady, at 40s.@42s. BUTTER firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES firm; Pots 30s.; Pearls 35s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. RICE inactive. COD OIL—sales small. LINSEED OIL firm. RESIN firmer. SPIRITS TURPENTINE upward; French quoted at 50s. PETROLEUM—BOWIE, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet and steady for Refined at 1s. 9d.; Crude nominal at £14@£14 5s.

LONDON MARKETS.—(EARING.)

BREADSTUFFS dull, and quotations barely maintained. IRON quiet; RAILS, £7 10s.; BARS, £6 15s. SUGAR, 27s., 28s. 6d. SUGARS quiet and steady. COFFEE buoyant and advancing. RICE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW quiet. LINSEED has an upward tendency. LINSEED CAKES firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE active, at 32s. PETROLEUM quiet: Crude, £21@£16 10s.; Refined, 1s. 11d. SPERM OIL steady at 74s. LINSEED OIL advancing, quoted at 36s. 6d. TEA has declined 4d.

GROVES & TOMS report BEEF dull; PORK firm; BUTTER declining but active; LARD firm; RESIN firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 18th at 91¼@91¾ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £83,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market is steady, with more doing for the Continent. United States Five-Twenties, 62@63; Illinois Central Railroad, 16@18 discount; Erie Railroad, 66¾@67.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PER AFRICA, VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, March 19, 1864.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 7,000 bales, including 2,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Breadstuffs market is very dull.

PROVISIONS.—The Provision market is quiet and steady. Bacon is firmer.

PRODUCE.—The Produce market is steady.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, March 19, 1864.

CONSOLS closed at 91¾@91⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Illinois Central Shares 16 @18 discount; Erie Shares 66¾@67¾.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Havre Cotton Market.

COTTON.—Sales of 14,000 bales New-Orleans tres ordinaire at 302f.; ditto bas 240f. Stock in port, 29,000 bales. The market is firmer.

PARIS, Sunday, March 20.

The Bourse is flat. The Rentes close at 66f. 5c.

THE WAR IN "EGYPT."

The Copperhead Fight in Coles County, Ill.—Troops Sent to the Infected District.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, March 30.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, dated Mattoon, Ill., last night, says:

"Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment leave Charleston to-night to attack the rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under the command of Sheriff JOHN S. O'HAIR, intrenched at Gilliday's Mills, ten miles northeast of Charleston.

A portion of the Fifty-fourth Illinois is at Mattoon, that place also being threatened by rebels from Shelby and Moultrie Counties.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, en route for Springfield, have been stopped at Charleston for garrison duty.

Pickets are out on all the roads.

In the fight on Monday, four of the Fifty-fourth Illinois Regiment and nine Union citizens were killed, and Col. MITCHELL, five privates and two Union citizens were wounded.

Two rebels were killed and several wounded.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 1 o'clock, with 86 passengers for Liverpool and 23 for Halifax. She carried no specie.

A northeasterly storm is prevailing, with snow and rain.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Union Advance in North Carolina—Latest from East Tennessee and Georgia—The Pass of Arkansas Captured—Sickening in Richmond—Interesting Miscellaneous News, etc., etc.

The Richmond *Enquirer* and Petersburgh *Register* of Feb. 25 have been received, and contain the following intelligence:

BURNSIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Enquirer.

We understand official information has been received at the War Department concerning the landing of a large force of the enemy in Washington, N. C. The force is said to be under command of Gen. BURNSIDE. Whether an immediate forward movement was contemplated or not, the recent heavy fall of snow in that vicinity, together with the heavy condition in which it will leave the roads, and the attendant flooding of the swamps, will put a stop to any advance into the interior for some days to come. The "expedition" is no doubt composed largely of the new levies that have been recently encamped about Norfolk. It is not presumed that they have been withdrawn from BRAGG'S army.

EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We have the report from East Tennessee that the Yankees, who had advanced as far east as Morristown, have again taken the back track, and retired to Strawberry Plains, only some fifteen or twenty miles from Knoxville. This retreat of the enemy has disheartened, for the present at least, all prospects of a fight.

The enlistment of colored troops in Middle Tennessee goes on rapidly.

At Shelbyville and Lebanon there are five thousand ready for the field.

HENRY JOHNS and JAMES HAYS, paroled United States soldiers, charged with attempting to murder and rob HUGH L. KNAGGS, 21st December last, were tried, convicted, sentenced and sent to the Penitentiary, on the 24th, by Judge LYONS.

THE SENTIMENT OF EUROPE.

From the Petersburgh Express.

The Hon. L. Q. C. LAMAR, late Minister to Russia from the Confederate States, delivered an address in Milledgeville, Ga., a few nights ago, on the sentiment of Europe toward the Confederacy. Mr. LAMAR was in Europe for a long time, and had good opportunities of ascertaining the tone of European opinion. He found the intelligent people every where candid in expressions of sympathy with the Confederates, and of admiration for the dignity and statesmanship of our rulers, and the valor, endurance and fortitude of our soldiers and people, but there were considerations of a political character operating to deter official recognition or intervention by the Governments of Europe.

Still the approval of Intelligent European opinion was cheering. Great Britain was sensitive of any act that would incur the hostility of the United States. France was deterred by the refusal of other Powers to join her. Russia alone was open in her partiality for the United States. The ignorant populace of Germany had been beguiled by Northern Infidelism, and had sent recruits to the Northern armies. The Pope had declared our nationality an established fact. The financiers of London had taken the Confederate loan, while they refused to touch that of the United States, which was a substantial recognition of our national existence, and a substantial evidence of their confidence in our success.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the *Mississippian* furnishes the following:

"The infantry in Gen. PRICE'S division is in high spirits, and 'smiling for a fight.'

Provisions are plentiful, as the way is open to Texas, the best beef market in the world. Gen. PRICE is still the pride and admiration of the army.

The spirit of the people of the Trans-Mississippi Department is looking up. If it is true that Gen. A. P. HILL will succeed HOLMES, we may expect better things.

The armies in Louisiana and Texas are in high spirits, and are ready for the fee.

The trade with Mexico has been of great benefit to the department. At the time I left, the cavalry, under Gen. MARMADUKE, had advanced to Monticello, and strong scouts had ventured near Pine Bluff, attended with heavy skirmishing. An attack upon Pine Bluff was daily anticipated."

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Information had been received by the military authorities at Lake City, Fla., on Sunday evening last, that the Yankees had landed a force at Palatka. The force landed at that point is not known, but it was reported that it was large. Gen. FINNEGAN had dispatched forces to meet them, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Our pickets in front of Jacksonville confirm previous intelligence that the greatest portion of the enemy's troops had left that place. Everything continued quiet in the neighborhood of Jacksonville.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

An editorial in the *Enquirer* is devoted to a discussion of Mexican affairs. It reviews the history of that unfortunate country, and decides that the people are utterly incapable of self-government, and lauds NAPOLEON for his efforts to produce peace and good government there, and says "he is doing the very best thing for Mexico that could possibly be done. He is rescuing the country from utter ruin." Of MAXIMILIAN the *Enquirer* says: "The agent chosen by NAPOLEON for the regeneration of Mexico is eminently qualified for the efficient accomplishment of the work before him. He belongs to the Lorraine branch of the proud, imperial house of Hapsburg—one of the oldest dynasties in Europe. He is, therefore, invested with all the prestige which high birth can give."

SNOW STORM.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Register.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 23.

The heaviest snow storm of two Winters, it is presumed, did set sights Petersburgh yesterday and last night. The average depth is about twelve inches, and some affirm that it is deeper. To-day was ushered in with a cloudless sky and merry tinging of sleighbells; the latter sentiment at the time of twenty dollars an hour to those who indulged. The roads in Northern Virginia, always cut up by the hundreds of wagons on the move, will be in a horrible condition for some time to come, and give a truce to any intention of activity on the part of the enemy.

DAHLGREN'S ORDERS.

The *Register* alludes to the Northern denial of the authenticity of the documents said to have been found on the body of Col. DAHLGREN, and declares that the papers as published were quite genuine, and that they are substantiated by citizens on the line of the road, to whom the design was deservingly announced, and confirmed by a mass of evidence which, when published and given to the world, as shortly will be done, will not leave a twig of question for the nightmares of the nervous tenants to grasp at. As they stand, they are lasting infamy, or a single doubtful strand, to the rope that swings them to the execration of the civilized world."

FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

DALTON, Ga., Tuesday, March 22.

The enemy have retired from our front, and their recent movements are supposed to be only reconnoissances.

A heavy snow fell here last night and to-day. It lies four inches deep.

Our troops have captured the Post of Arkansas.

DALTON, Ga., Thursday, March 24.

All quiet on our front. The enemy show no disposition to engage our forces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The *Enquirer* publishes an appeal to the benevolent in behalf of soldiers' families and other poor of the city, which says: "The poor have not been able to procure supplies at the shops established by the city council, even at the reduced prices charged by the committee." The appeal states that pressing necessity exists for immediate aid to prevent absolute suffering.

The crops in Georgia are represented as looking very encouragingly. In some sections the growing wheat has been injured by the frost, but the general impression is that a few good warm rains will revive it. Thus far everything looks promising for a good crop this year.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia on Monday unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the Confederate anti-substitute law.

—Gen. PILLOW has been placed in command of the cavalry of the Northern District of Alabama.

The Missing Italian Frigate.

The French steam corvettes *Pâlgidon*, Commander MAUD, from a cruise in search of the Italian frigate *Re Galantuomo*, made a thorough search, but saw nothing of her. The *Pâlgidon* has been about fifteen days, during which time she had encountered furious gales, lost quarter boats and sustained other damage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chase's Report on the Negotiation of the Five-Twenty Loan.

McClellan's Omitted Dispatches to be Published.

Large Number of Confirmations by the Senate.

Consideration of the National Bank Act in the House.

The Rate of Interest Limited to Six Per Cent.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

THE AGENCY OF THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury will soon make his report in answer to the inquiry of Congress, in regard to the employment of JAY COOKE, as agent for the disposal of the Five-Twenty Loan. His reply will show that on the ten millions, Mr. COOKE received a commission of one-half of one per cent.

For his commission on the balance he was limited in gross to three-eighths of one per cent., which he was bound by contract to apply as follows: One-eighth to sub-agents; one-eighth to expenses of publication and other means of popularizing and diffusing the loan over the whole country, and the remaining eighth as his own compensation for the risk, labor and responsibility, for his sub-agents and expenses. Of five hundred and ten millions sold, Mr. COOKE disposed of three hundred and sixty millions, and the Sub-Treasury, at New-York and elsewhere, of the balance. He did not clear expenses on the first ten millions, but his total share of the amount paid by the Government will range somewhere between $640,000 and $650,000 gross, but in no case will exceed one-eighth of one per cent. on three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. By a nice calculation, it is proved that the whole loan cost less than three-tenths of one per cent. paid to agents in effecting it.

MCCLELLAN'S OMITTED DISPATCHES.

It is stated at the War Department, that McCLELLAN, in his report to the Secretary of War on his operations on the Peninsula, omitted nearly one hundred bombastic dispatches, including his great "push them to the wall" dispatch. It is not at all unlikely that an amended and correct edition of his report will soon be published.

GEN. BLAIR.

The announcement that Gen. BLAIR will at once resign his seat is premature. After his claim to represent the First District in Missouri in Congress is definitely settled, and not until then, will he take the field as commander of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

THE STYLE OF LIVING IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. GRANT does not seem to fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and he knows it can be done by them here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant-General is about to banish their wares from the lines.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WAR EXPENSES.

The subject of reimbursement to States that have incurred expenditures for troops during the war, was up in the House Military Committee to-day. Gen GARFIELD was instructed in behalf of the committee to institute a general inquiry into the character of the claims of the several States that have furnished militia or other troops not mustered into the service of and not paid by the United States, but who have been employed in assisting to crush the rebellion. He was also authorized to draw up a bill providing for the creation of a commission, or any other feasible means to adjust and pay such claims on principles of equity and justice.

THE CASE OF MAJOR BOND.

We are assured by good authority that the paragraph concerning the arrest of Major FRANK BOND of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, was incorrect in some essential particulars, and did very gross injustice to that officer. He made no complaint, either in the committee room or elsewhere, that he had not been promoted, nor was he placed under arrest for any such reason. He came to Washington in obedience to the orders of Gen. ROSECRANS, and for the purpose of bringing dispatches and papers from that officer; and he has been ordered back to Gen. ROSECRANS for trial. We believe the only ground of his arrest was the fact that his visit to Washington, even in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, was a technical violation of a rule of the War Department.

THE WASTE OF CAVALRY HORSES.

In order to remedy existing evils in waste and destruction of cavalry horses, a board of three officers is to be appointed by the War Department to make thorough inspections of mounted troops in each army in the field, and to report to the Adjutant-General such regiments and companies as for want of discipline and neglect and waste horses, ought to be dismounted and broken up and transferred to other organizations from the same State. Where regiments or companies are broken up, officers will be mustered out of service. Authority has been given to commanding Generals of armies and military departments to dismount and transfer to infantry regiments from the same State any mounted men whose horse is, through his own fault or neglect, rendered unfit for service.

CONSTERNATION AMONG HORSE DEALERS.

There is great consternation among horse contractors to-night. Secretary STANTON, by a skillful coup d'etat, has broken up the ring formed here to force up the price of horses on the Government. JOHN STOCK, of Chicago, one of the leaders of the gang, has been sent to the Old Capitol. Other arrests have been made, and more are to follow.

THE RARITAN AND DELAWARE RAILROAD ROUTE.

The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railway Bill comes up in the House to-morrow. The Camden and Amboy is here looking after its own interests. The debate promises to be noisy, but the result is extremely uncertain. Contestants on both sides are confident of success.

PAY OF RESIGNED OFFICERS.

An order just issued by the War Department declarates the pay of officers resigning or dismissed as follows: Officer on leave, who resigns, will be paid to the date given to his acceptance of his resignation; officer on duty, who resigns, will be paid to date at which he received notice of the acceptance of his resignation; provided he continued on duty till that time, otherwise to the date when he was relieved from duty. An officer on leave, whose name is dropped or dismissed from the military service, will be paid to the date, inclusive of the order dropping or dismissing him, provided no other time be specified in the orders as the date when his pay should cease, or when he ceased to be an officer; and in such case to the date so specified. An officer on duty or in hospital, whose name is dropped or dismissed from military service, will be paid to the date at which the order dropping or dismissing him was received at his post or hospital, if no other time be specified in the order as the date when he ceased to be an officer, and in such case, to the date so specified. An officer dismissed by sentence of court-martial will be paid to date when the order approving the sentence was received at the post where the officer was, if no other time be specified in the sentence, or in the order promulgating it, as the termination of his service and pay.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS RUM-WRECKER.

Gen. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, sent to this city yesterday a notorious rebel citizen and rum-wrecker, charged with the murder of the son of Senator BAKER, of Virginia. The proof against this man is said to be positive, as the deed was witnessed by several of our officers. Col. IRWINSHAM committed the prisoner to the Old Capitol Prison.

THE FRENCH DESERTERS.

Yesterday, at the request of M. L. DE GROVEST, Acting French Minister, the four men who were committed to the Old Capitol Prison, as deserters from the French merchant service, were sent to New-York and turned over to the French Consul-General.

No authority has been given by the Treasury Department to receive subscriptions for the Two-Forty bonds except in certain Assistant Treasurers and designated National Banks. All representations to the contrary are without any foundation in truth.

THE DANISH BLOCKADE.

The State Department has been officially advised that the port of Flensburg, in Holstein, is now blockaded by the Danish Government.

ECUADOR.

The President has signed the bill to carry into effect the convention with Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported amendments to the House bill for paying the expenses of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Departments, among them reducing the appropriations for the Agricultural Department from $135,000 to $100,000, and increasing the appropriations for the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General and Paymaster-General's offices nearly $600,000 in addition to the amounts already in the bill.

NAVAL CAPTURES.

The Navy Department has received information that on the 19th inst., off Mosquito Inlet, Florida, the United States schooner *Kensington* captured the schooner *Leade*, from Nassau to New-Smyrna, Fla., with a cargo of salt, liquor, cotton, &c.; also, of the capture on the same day, by the same vessel, the British sloop *Hannah*, of Nassau, N. P. The vessel had on board a small quantity of cotton, but the Captain threw it overboard before being captured.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive Session, confirmed a large number of surgeons in the volunteer force, among them the following:

From New-York—Edward B. Dalton, George L. Suiter, Andrew F. Sheldon, Peter H. Cleary, Edward G. Whitney, S. D. Carpenter, Richard D. Lynde, Nathan P. Rice, Charles S. Wood, M. K. Hagan, John Tremor, Jr., Francis Greene and A. C. Van Dyk.

From Pennsylvania—Benjamin B. Wilson, Wm. S. Thompson, Caleb W. Horner, Robert S. Kenderdine, Frederick A. Kefler, Lewis D. Harlon, David B. Sturgeon, James W. Pattison, John Bradley, Alexander M. Speer, Robert Reyburn, John M. Mateer, Joseph B. Morrison, Lewis W. Read, Jacob J. Delamater, Lewis G. Rice, William R. Dewitt and H. W. Doesebel.

From Massachusetts—John W. Fayo, Cyrus W. Chamberlain, John W. Lawton, Abraham H. Wilder, Otis H. Murphy, Frank Meacham, Silas A. Holmes, Samuel Kneeland, Lincoln R. Stowe; also Wm. A. Conover and Jas. S. Bellanger, of New-Jersey; S. K. Fuller, W. C. Burnett and Abel C. Benedict, of Connecticut. A large number of Assistant Surgeons in the volunteer force was confirmed; also Surgeon John L. Lecoste, to be Medical Inspector, and Hamilton, resigned, and John G. McMunn, of Wisconsin, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, vice Calvin H. Hall, removed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

CONCERNING CENSUS STATISTICS.

Mr. WILEY, of West Virginia, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the resolution directing the Superintendent of the Census to prepare certain tables showing the population, products and manufactures of certain portions by comparison and in detail. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government, for the current year, with amendments.

MILITARY ORDERS IN MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War is requested to furnish the Senate with the original, or a copy, of a telegraphic dispatch or order, on the files of the Department of Maj.-Gen. DIX to Provost-Marshal Dobbs, dated the 5th of November, 1861, concerning the election held in Maryland on the following day.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) presented a resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, adverse to the imposition of a tax on the growth of tobacco, or tobacco in the leaf. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA INDIAN WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back from the Military Committee the bill for paying the Minnesota Indian costs and expenses of the Indian war of 1862. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

MRS. HEROCKENBROUGH'S CLAIM.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) submitted a letter received from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury FESSENDEN, with details of the claim of Mrs. MARY THROCKENBROUGH, for compensation for six negroes, claimed as her own, which the District Commissioners of Emancipation could not allow, her husband being in the rebel army, though a son of an officer in the Union army, but recommended Congress to pay from the residue of that fund.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the joint resolution explanatory of the tenth section of the act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of public lands. It was adopted.

AID TO IOWA RAILROADS.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Union,) reported from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill to aid a railroad in Iowa, from McGregor, along the forty-third parallel, to a point on the Missouri River, with a branch up Cedar Valley, towards Mankato, Minn., and one from Sioux City to Mankato, giving five alternate sections per mile.

THE TERRITORY OF MONTANA.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered an amendment to the sixth section, striking out the words "free white male inhabitants," and inserting "the male citizens of the United States, or those who shall have declared their intention to become such." This clause refers to qualifications and eligibility to hold offices.

Mr. SUMNER briefly stated the reasons which would cause him to vote against the amendment.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The morning hour expired and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the joint resolution amendatory to the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said there was no subject more important to the people than the proposed amendment to the Constitution. The general reason assigned for this action, that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, struck him as very unsound. He would be perfectly willing to acknowledge the guilt of Massachusetts and South Carolina, and abolish both of these States.

The Senate then went into Executive Session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

A CLAIM FOR THE USE OF A PRIVATE INVENTION.

Much time was spent in the consideration of a report from the Naval Committee, proposing to refer to the Court of Claims the settlement of the claim of WILLIAM WORDEN HOWELL, for the Government use of his patent theodorboli shell and fuse, the compensation not to exceed $100,000. The subject was referred to the Court of Claims.

MILITARY HIGHWAY IN KENTUCKY.

On motion of Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and report by bill or otherwise.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House went into committee on the National Bank Bill.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered the amendment, to confine the engraving and printing of the notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, without the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as the bill provides. Mr. BROOKS said the Secretary had already too much to do. He could not give sufficient time and attention to the printing and circulation of the notes. The business, therefore, should be exclusively under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency. Reverdy Johnson had called attention to the fact that the printing was now conducted by a man who was engaged in fraudulent transactions, but no special attention had been given to the subject. Some great change might occur, and, in view of the vast temptation, measures ought to be taken to prevent it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) was thoroughly tired of hearing instructions of something very recent in the management of the Government. The gentleman (BROOKS) should be specific.

Mr. BROOKS replied that he had already placed on record a public document, showing that the man who had control of printing money was interested engaged in fraudulent transactions, and was backed by a Republican committee. He now made the charge, and demanded a committee to investigate the whole subject of printing money.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said that the bill made the Currency Bureau a part of the Treasury Department, but the gentleman's (BROOKS') amendment was based on a different principle. No honest and intelligent man had charged the Secretary of the Treasury with corruption. Since the days of MADISON, no purer or abler man has filled the office than Secretary CHASE.

The amendment of Mr. BROOKS was rejected.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, in effect to make the banks simply banks of deposit, and to issue only the notes of the Government. The people, so far as he knew, were very well satisfied with the "greenbacks."

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that if the gentleman (PIKE) would look at the law, he would see that it prohibits what it does not be lawful for any person, association or corporation to issue any note, check or other evidence of indebtedness designed or calculated to be circulated as money." That would cover the whole subject.

Mr. PIKE could not accept of the substitute of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (HOOPER,) for the reason that it was in conflict with the decision of the United States Supreme Court, which, in the Kentucky case, held that the issues of State banks were constitutional.

The propositions of Mr. PIKE and Mr. HOOPER were rejected.

Mr. ROGERS offered an amendment to deprive the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to prescribe the devices and forms of the notes, saying that the vast money power of the country should be divided as much as possible, and not lodged in the hands of one man without limit or responsibility. Such consolidation and concentration of power was frightful. He (ROGERS) deplored what the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) said of the late Secretary CHASE, but he (ROGERS) now repeated what he had said on a former occasion, namely, he had never known throughout his public life any one surrounded and overpowered with so many unscrupulous men as was the Secretary of the Treasury. Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars were made from the sale of the 3rd million loan, and it was his (ROGERS') belief that the money thus obtained was used by the opponents of Mr. LINCOLN to establish Anti-Lincoln clubs and newspapers in New-York and elsewhere.

Mr. STEVENS said this was but a repetition of the remarks the gentleman had heretofore made. He was glad the gentleman conceded there was one honest man in the Treasury Department. He wished he had much could be said of Secretary CHASE'S predecessor. (Laughter.) He did not know who the gentleman meant in his remark, that a conscious man was superintending the printing of money. Such vague denunciations were easily made. These were the weapons of the small men of the party—the weapons of skirmishers—not used by the main body of the party. As to $400,000 being put into the pockets of somebody, did the gentleman suppose there were no expenses in framing and making the five hundred million loan, which was taken up with after agents were employed? He could scarcely believe he meant what he said when he charged or established Anti-Lincoln clubs and newspapers. If it were so (for the high authority of the gentleman, he would not believe a word of it. He did not know of Anti-Linc

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Municipal Reform Movement.

The movement now on foot for municipal reform is the first really earnest and systematic one that has been made. The people have taken hold of the matter, as the already large and yet growing organizations in the different Wards attest. The movement is one entirely irrespective of party. There are no politicians in it, and no politician will find favor from it. Those who have taken hold most earnestly are the merchants and the tax-payers, who have now brought home to them, in increased rents, because of increased taxes, and in other ways, the knowledge that a reform is necessary. But all classes of citizens are interested and all classes are engaged. Meetings are being held, and are always well attended, where facts and figures are given to show the public moneys go, how valuable franchises are given away, and how the best interests of the City and of citizens are wholly ignored. These facts and figures cannot be controverted, and they are setting men to thinking and to acting. The present movement for reform is decidedly a strong and popular one.

Committees from each Ward of the organization to which reference has been made—the "Citizens' Association"—attended immediately yesterday to go to Albany to remonstrate against the new City Taxes Bill, recently presented to the Legislature. It estimates the expenses for the present year at $18,000,000, requiring an addition of 1 per cent over the taxes of last year. A committee appointed by the Legislature, commenced yesterday sitting upon the bill.

Naval Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ORDER RELATIVE TO RECRUITMENT.

The Navy Department has issued an order establishing a new rendezvous near the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, where seamen transferred from the army under the new law will be quartered. This depot will be opened on the first of April, or as soon after as possible. It was first intended to have all the transferred recruits sent on board the receiving-ship North Carolina, but Capt. Marcy of that vessel made such well-grounded objections that the project was not carried out.

The first applicant for transfer from the army presented himself on Monday to Commodore Rogers, but on account of technical difficulties in applying him, he was obliged to go back to Bedloe's Island, whence he came.

THE MARINE CORPS.

This excellent body of soldiers is to be increased to 3,000. Enlistments have been suspended for two months, in consequence of the superior inducements offered in the army. There are now about 2,000 men in the corps, it having been increased from 1,000. A Bill is before Congress to make the present Commandant a Brigadier-General, as the late Gen. Heintzman. There are some 800 men now at the different Navy-yards and shore stations, exclusive of those in California.

THE REPORTED SUBMARINE EXPERIMENT.

Some weeks since a private individual was to blow up a vessel in the harbor with a new submarine invention. The Common Council appropriated $10,000 to pay the cost, but it never came off, because the projector was not ready. Yesterday it was to have come off once more, but the weather was bad. The Government has nothing at all to do with the affair.

CORRECTION.

The Dictator, and not the Fortune, is preparing for a trip to Europe. The mistake was our copyists.

THE ROGERS' TESTIMONIAL.

The presentation of the silver service to Commodore Rogers has been unavoidably delayed in consequence of the infirm state of the silvers. In consequence, several officers who were entitled to some time for leave have had the misfortune to miss the large silver bowl illustrative of the Wachusetts and Atlanta as they appeared after the famous engagement.

The First Division and the Fair.

The following general orders have been issued by Gen. Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—The division will parade on Monday next, the 4th of April, and will make with the United States troops at this station, under Maj.-Gen. Dix, in celebrating the opening of the Metropolitan Fair, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission.

The division line will be formed on the south side of Fourteenth-street, with its right on Broadway, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the review will take place immediately thereafter.

The line of march from Fourteenth-street will be through the Second-avenue, Stuyvesant-street and Astor-place to Broadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall, where the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANFORD,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

Extraordinary Arrival of Emigrants.

The number of emigrants arriving this week promises to exceed all precedent. On Monday 1,284 landed at Castle Garden, on Tuesday 2,705, making in the two days a total of 3,989. The following are the vessels and the number brought by each:

March 28.

	Passengers.
Hermania, from Hamburg	314
Holy Eastern, from Liverpool	1,044
Total	1,044

March 29.

Manchester City of Manchester, from Liverpool and Queenstown	477
Ship Wyoming, from Liverpool	347
Ship Atlantic, from Liverpool	350
Ship America, from Liverpool	350
Ship Cynosure, from Liverpool	350
Ship Victoria, from London	99
Total	1,793

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN FIRST-AVENUE.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Gozzin on the body of the lad, John Donnelly, who was accidentally run over on Monday evening by a car of the East River Railroad line, in First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street. The testimony showed the occurrence to be purely accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The pupils of the Tenth Ward Public Schools give an exhibition at Cooper Institute, this evening, in aid of the funds of the Sanitary Commission. The exercises will consist of music, declamation, dialogues, military drill, calisthenics, tableaux, &c.

HISTORICAL LECTURE.—Rev. Mr. W. Jones will lecture this evening, at the hall of the Historical Society, on the Origin and Antiquities of the North American Indians.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—March 30, 1864.

[Extensive tabular sales data omitted.]

SECOND BOARD.

[Tabular sales data omitted.]

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

[Tabular sales data omitted.]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[Tabular sales data omitted.]

WEDNESDAY, March 30—P. M.

The price of Gold fell 1-4 @ cent. to-day. The Customs demand was light, owing to the rain storm. The price was fixed at the Treasury at 166 @ cent., but through the forenoon the Street rate was a fraction lower, so that nine-tenths of the Customs were paid in Gold Coin, in place of Gold Coin Certificates bought at the Treasury counter. The latter amount to only $118,000 for the two days under the new arrangement, while the price in the open market has gone down 2-3 @ cent. This afternoon 166-1/4 @ 166-1/2 was the quotation.

The storm also worked against the subscriptions to the 10-40 Loan. These were:

At Treasury Office	$94,800
First National Bank	81,000
Together	$175,800

Since the Boston steamer sailed last night, there is no settled quotation for Bills on London. The rates are made steadier by the daily quotation for Gold at the Treasury Office. The shipments of Cotton last week were 1,753 bales, which created a large amount of Exchange, and the engagements this week promise to be even larger. The stock of Cotton is very considerably in excess of the home demand, with continued liberal receipts from the Southwest.

The market for Money continues active at 6@7 @ cent., but the leading Stock and Money firms, to-day, appeared to be liberally supplied at or within the outside quotation. There is a demand for the Greenback Currency from the interior of this State, the local Bank Note Currency being all outstanding and no new issues making.

The buoyancy in the Stock speculations at the close of business yesterday afternoon and the additional heavy and advancing sales of the Evening Exchange, indicated a free demand to-day for the Railways and several of the Miscellaneous Shares. Among the latter, the excitement was greatest in Quicksilver Company, which were up to 56 @ cent., or against 73-1/2@74 @ cent. yesterday. The transactions in the Stock were large. There was less interest in Harlem after the rapid rise of yesterday, but no important decline. After the 4 o'clock quotation in our last paper of Hudson River, there was a sudden upward turn to 160@161 @ cent., which was well maintained to-day, and the advance in Reading continued up to 85 @ cent. The Western Roads were nearly all firm, though with occasional changes through the day in the spirit of the dealing. The Government Stocks rule very steady.

At 4 o'clock the Railway Speculation was less buoyant, and prices somewhat irregular. Gold was 164 @ cent., and Bills on London 177 @177-1/2 @ cent., which relative rates are against the export of Gold at a profit by 1@1-1/2 @ cent. The following general quotations for Stocks were made in comparison with the same hour yesterday. *The Quicksilver Shares were higher.* The rise in this stock is said to have carried down some of the speculators in the street, who have been selling it *short.*

	Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	165⅞	166
U. S. 6s, 1881	112⅝	113
Cent. Central	144⅜	145⅞
Erie	129½	129⅞
Erie Preferred	114⅜	115⅜
Hudson	157½	160⅜
Pacific Mail	238⅜	238
Harlem	127⅜	129⅜
Canton	76	79½
Treas. Cer. new	99½	99⅝
Toledo	103¾	103⅝
Northwestern	67½	67

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks. At the meeting of the old Associated Boards to-day the question of admitting the National Banks to the Clearing House, was again postponed.

New-York	117	Mechanics' Bk. Ass.	104
Merchants'	113	Ocean	100
Mercantile	115	Chatham	105
Union	120	Bank of the Republic	105
City	110	Bank of N. America	111
Phœnix	105	Metropolitan	120
National	111	State and Leather	104
Mech'ts Exchange	108	Continental	104
Commerce	115⅝		

The Railway Mortgages are generally firm. *The following bids were made to-day:*

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	107
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	105	Chic. & N. W. G. B. Ex.	96
N. Y. Cen. subscription	104	Chic. & N. W. Instn.	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	107⅜	Chi. & R. W. seconds	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chic. & Mil. 1st	101
Erie 2ds, '70	117	Han. & St. Jo. 1st	95
Erie 2ds, '90	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts	110
Erie 6ths, '89	107	Del. & Wash. 1sts	103
B. N. Y. & E. 1sts	103	Tol. & Wab. seconds	96⅜
Hud. R. 1sts, '63	112⅜	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	106
Hud. R. 2ds, '75	107	Mil. & P. Du Ch. Ex.	105
Harlem 1sts, '60 & '72	113	Chic. & R. I. firsts	103
Har. seconds, '64	100⅜	Chi. & R. I. Ex.	103
Mich. Cen. 8s	127	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	115
Mich. Cen. 1sts, '62	120	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	113
Chi. B. & Qr. 1sts	128¾	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	107
Mich. S. seconds	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	96
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	115	Clev. & Pitts. Gen.	79⅜
Pacific R. Spar	89	Chi. & Alt. firsts	110
Ill. Central '76	123⅜	Chic. & Alt. Income	94
Alton & Terre Haute	60	Chic. & Alt. certificates	62

The following is a statement of earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending March 21:

Freight	66,973 66	$40,098 95
Passengers	10,854 21	6,596 47
Mails and Rents	961 00	1,035 97
Total	$18,229 87	$9,496 59

From Jan. 1 to March 21:

Freight	$171,797 81	$116,162 15
Passengers	40,700 50	46,782 43
Mails and Rents	10,549 96	11,133 52
Totals	$273,034 27	$174,963 20
3 weeks end. March 21	55,150 16	20,021 25

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, to-morrow, Thursday, March 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York: Receipts, $1,151,477 19, including $279,000 for Customs; payments, $1,628,674 85; balance, $33,237,186 23; for 10-40 Bonds, $98,800.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, with other valuable real estate, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday,) those two very desirable three-story and basement high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-avenue. See notice in auction column.

Sales of Real Estate—March 30.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, & B. WILKINS & Co.

[Tabular sales data omitted.]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated March 26, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the *National 10-40 Five Per Cent. Loan*, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date; in coin, and will allow to banks, bankers and brokers the usual commission of *one-eighth of one per cent.*

This loan bears gold interest, payable semi-annually, on coupon and registered bonds of $100 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties are requested to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription in *coin*, or in *currency adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds are payable on the first of March.

The Secretary of the Treasury closes his instructions in the following words:

"On the above terms, the First National Bank of the City of New-York is authorized by you as Fiscal Agent to receive subscriptions to the National 10-40 Loan, and it is hoped that its exertions—on the most energetic and active employment of which great reliance is placed—will be attended with complete success.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To S. C. THOMPSON, Esq., President.

The coupon bonds will be ready for delivery early in April, and registered bonds about the first of May.

Remittances may be made in legal tender notes, National Bank Notes, or in drafts, &c., par in this City, addressed to JAMES GUTHRIE,
Cashier First National Bank.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1864.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 30, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 110 bbls. Ashes, 4,544 bbls. Flour, 286 bags Corn-Meal, 1,100 bushels Wheat, 1,063 bushels Corn, 11,213 bushels Oats, 4,085 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,063 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 25 bbls., at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $10 00 for Pearls, @ 100 lbs. Stock to-day, 465 bbls.

COAL—At the similar sale of Hazleton Coal, to-day, the competition of buyers (which were quite numerous) was active, and prices were higher than at the last monthly sale. The total amount sold to-day was 24,000 tons, including 3,500 tons of Steamboat Coal, at $7 65@$7 80; 8,000 tons of Lump Coal, $7 65@$7 80; 4,500 tons of Grate Coal, $7 85@$7 80; 2,000 tons of Egg Coal, $7 90@$7 85; 5,000 tons of Stove Coal, $8 05@$8; 1,000 tons of Chestnut Coal, $7 85@$7 80 @ ton, usual terms.

COFFEE—Is in moderate demand, at full prices. We quote: Java, 42c.@47c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 39c.@40c.; Rio, 38c.@40c.; St. Domingo, 36c.@38c. @ lb.

COTTON—Is in moderate demand and steady. Strict Middlings, 76c. @ lb. Sales, and receipts since our last, 700 bales. Week's receipts, 2,700 bales. Sales and receipts, @ 200 bales; exports, 1,750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is very dull and heavy; prices are a shade lower, and declining. Sales since our last 6,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 65; poor to choice extra State at $5 70@$7 10, chiefly at $5 80@$7 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 15@$7 20, the latter an extreme, @ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$5 45 @$5 65
Extra State.....5 70 @ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....6 00 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship's brds.....7 15 @7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....7 25 @10 00
Extra Genesee.....7 15 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri.....7 20 @10 25
Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $5 65@$7 75 for very poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, @ bbl. Canadian Flour is nearly dead; sales, 100 bbls. extra, at $6 60@$6 @ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request, at $5 45@$5 50 @ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 50@$5 60 for Jersey; $5 15@$5 20 for Brandywine, @ bbl. Sales since our last, 700 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is lower, lower and unsettled. Sales to-day have been confined to 7,100 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 70@$1 72, in store and delivered; Red Western at $1 65@$1 66; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 68, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 67@$1 68, in store and delivered; Chicago Spring $1 61@$1 62; Red State at $1 45; Amber Jersey at $1 63, and Amber Pennsylvania at $1 70 @ bushel. Corn is in less demand at reduced prices. Sales have been confined since our last, at 3,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 12, closing at $1 10, for mixed Western, in store; and $1 09 for New-York and Southern. Rye continues inactive, at $1 25@$1 26 @ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 90c.@90½c. @ bushel. Barley is in limited request, at $1 30@$1 55, as extremes, @ bushel. Barley Malt, at $1 50@$1 80 @ bushel.

HAY—North River Hay is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 40 @ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited request at 19c.@20c. for poor to strictly choice, @ lb.

HIDES—Are held at a shade higher prices, but are inactive. Stock, 213,263.

LEATHER—Sole is in more demand; Hemlock-tanned is more free; Oak-tanned is quiet, @ lb.

LIME—Rockland is selling in lots, at $1 35 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, @ bbl.

OILS—Are in demand, and held more firmly. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 00@$1 10; Crude Sperm at $1 57@$1 60; Bleached Winter White at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $1 63@$1 67½; Linseed at $1 53@$1 60; No. 1 Lard, at $1 10@$1 15; City Red at 75c.; Olive at $2 10@$2 12½ @ gallon, and $6 25@$6 37½ and $8 25 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c. @32½c., here; Refined do. at 60c.@65c., free, and 51c.@55c., in bond, @ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending March 23.*—*Sperm.*—The market has been buoyant the past week, *and the sales embrace parcels of 2,854 bbls.* We quote, at 2,640 @ gallon (meaning 2,000 bbls. landed from the Peruvia at Boston) at $1 60 @ gallon; 150 bbls. *W. Acors*, at $1 56; 240 do. *W. Prudence*, for export, at $1 57½; 24 do. at $1 58 @ gallon. *Whale*—Is in more demand, and prices for prime are unchanged. The transactions include 200 bbls. prime Northern at $1 10; 200 do. do. (in Boston) at same price; 200 do. (in Boston) at $1 05, and sales from the *Peruvia's* cargo at Boston, quantity not ascertained, at $1 10 @ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, gls.	Whale, gls.	Whalebone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to March 29, 1864	7,425	6,998	154,800
Same time last year	7,435	10,840	113,300

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Shipments of Provisions from this Port, reported for the Shipping List.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate demand and heavy. Sales since our last 1,200 bbls. mess, at $22 75 for New Mess, and $24 25 for May delivery; $22 37½@$23 50 for Rump, last season's packing, and $22 for April delivery; $23 12½@$23 37½ for two year old Mess, and $23 37½ for April delivery; $24@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $22@$22 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$24 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $18 25@$20 50 for Old and New Prime, @ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 12c.@14½c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10¼c. for Shoulders, @ lb., sales 250 packages. Bacon continues in fair demand at 11½c.@13½c., according to quality, @ lb., sales since our last 600 lbs., for immediate and future delivery. Lard continues heavy; sales 250 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 12c.@13½c. @ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 700 bbls., at $16 @$17 75 for Extra Mess, $13 @$15 75 for Plain Mess, @ bbl.; Prime Mess $25@$26; Indian Mess $20@$22; Choice India $40@$42 @ tierce. Beef Hams $22@$24 @ bbl. Butter is in request, at 20c.@40c. for poor to very choice State, and 26c.@40c. for Western @ lb. Cheese is less active, at 15c.@16c. @ lb.

RICE—East India has been in moderate demand at equal to 6@6 @ 100 lbs., duty paid.

SEEDS—Continue in moderate request, including Clover at 12c.@12¼c. @ lb., rough Flax at $3 45@$3 55, Timothy at $2 60@$3 15, Linseed at $2 10@$2 12½ @ bushel.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, and very firm. Sales since our last 1,250 hhds., including New Orleans at 10c.@13¾c., Porto Rico at 11½c.@13½c., and Cuba at 13¼c.@16c., and 570 boxes Havana, part at 15c. @ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request, at 13½c.@15c. @ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 90,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c. @ lb.

WHISKY—Is in fair demand at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. State and Western, at $1 01@$1 03, chiefly $1 02@$1 03 @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, to-day; rates steady. Total number of vessels in port, this morning 420, of all classes. For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 5s. 9d.; 5,000 bush. Wheat, at 6d., in ship's bags; 1,100 boxes Bacon, at 14s. @25s. 6d., by sailing vessels, and 300, by steamer; 70 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 250 bales Cotton, at ¾d.; and 100 bags Clover Seed, at 40s. For London—500 boxes Bacon, at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow—200 boxes Bacon, at 19s.

DRY GOODS.

ABBATT & HATHBUN,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 BROADWAY,
having 20 years' past particular attention to the manufacture of

BOYS' CLOTHING,

and achieved a degree of excellence rarely equaled, would call the attention of parents and guardians to the large and attractive stock they are now getting up for the Spring and Summer trade. Also,

MENS CLOTHING,

of the latest styles and best workmanship.

☞ Particular attention paid to making Military Clothing and Uniforms for Schools.

FURNISHING GOODS
in great variety
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
embracing
WHITE, COLORED AND NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS AND TIES,
GLOVES, HDKFS., HOSIERY, &c. &c.
COURVOISIER'S KID GLOVES.

The Custom Department comprises a full assortment of the Finest Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, &c., required for Men's wear, which will be made up to order by experienced and fashionable cutters.

A WHOLE IMPORTATION
OF
10,000 Doz. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOW OPENING AT OLD PRICES.
1,500 Doz. LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
VERY FINE, FOR $2 00 per doz., worth $3 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 25 per doz., worth $3 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 37 per doz., worth $3 75.
2,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 50 per doz., worth $4 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $2 75 per doz., worth $4 25.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 00 per doz., worth $4 50.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 50 per doz., worth $5 00.
1,000 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $3 75 per doz., worth $5 25.
500 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
1,000 Doz. GENTS' LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.
for $2 per doz., worth $4 to
1,000 Doz. GENTS' FINER, FOR $3 00 per doz.,
worth $4 50.
400 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 00 per doz., worth $5 00.
300 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $4 50 per doz., worth $6 00.
400 Doz. do. FINER, FOR $5 00 per doz., worth $7 00.

500 Doz. MISSES' FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS for 6c. per doz., worth $1 00.
500 Doz. MISSES' do. FINER, 8c. per doz., worth $2 00.
THIS LINE OF LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS IS UNEQUALED IN IMPORTATION AND WE GUARANTEE THEM THE BEST GOODS SHOWN FOR THE MONEY AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS.

MISS M. GREGG,
No. 19 Sixth-av.,
Will open her
SPRING STYLES OF MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
on
THURSDAY, next, March 31.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
are offering their large stock of Spring carpets, oil-cloth mattings, &c., at retail, at very low prices. FOR CASH. Hotel and housekeepers are invited to examine the goods and prices before purchasing.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening,
In ADDITION to his usual stock, A LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY SIDE, BACK and WATERFALL COMBS, in SHELL, BUFFALO, FRONT and STEEL PINS and EARRINGS TO MATCH. SOLITAIRES, SCARF-PINS, BRACELETS, FANCY HAIR-PINS, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING-CASES, complete for traveling.
BLACK and WHITE BUGLE GAMES and FRINGES, all widths and styles, for Dresses and Cloaks.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av., 2 doors below Fourteenth-st.

R. H. MACY
Is now opening
SPRING RIBBONS AND BONNET-SILKS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH FLOWERS NOW OPEN
STRAW GOODS NOW OPEN.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS NOW OPEN.
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, ALL NEW STYLES.
SPRING STOCK LACE GOODS NOW OPEN.
FRENCH EDGES AND EMBROIDERIES NOW OPEN.
SPRING HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR NOW OPEN.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPEN
OUR SPRING IMPORTATION OF KID GLOVES, ELEGANT SHADES,
BEST QUALITY,
AT LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE,
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTEENTH-ST.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN having cases of clothing, carpets, &c., in charge of any private party, desire them sold where by calling or addressing, to No. 1 KANINSKY, No. 263 7th-st., Ladies attended by Mrs. K. Orders from adjoining cities promptly attended to.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BRO., No. 308 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are set. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Platina, Rubber, Bone and Ivory. Gold, 50c.; Platina, $1; Silver, 25c.; Rubber, 25c. Further gas as usual, $1; silver $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands all kind of cooking; would attend to milk if better; expert at the washing or ironing. No objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 326 Sixth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, who understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, soups, game, jellies, pastry; six years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 109 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as cook in a small private family; can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 60 East 34th-st., between 4th and Madison-aves.

A WOOL WASHER AND IRONER—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as such. Washer and Ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 9 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted as chambermaid; will assist in washing, and can give good reference. Is to be seen at No. 38 West 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a German Protestant girl, to do chamber-work and waiting; best City references given. Inquire at No. 161 East 47th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID OR NURSE.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation to assist in housework or take care of children; good references given if required. Call for two days, at No. 326 Sixth-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a German Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 212 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman; highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON would like a situation as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is a Protestant. Can be seen at her present employer's, 6 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would prefer a young lady's maid. Apply at No. 463 Broadway, room No. 8.

AS NURSE.—A LADY IS DESIROUS TO procure a situation for an excellent Protestant girl, to go to Europe with a family, either to take care of children or to wait upon a lady. Apply at No. 50 8th-av.

MALES.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.—A situation wanted for an honest and industrious man, who has served two years as a corporal in the Ninth Regiment Zouaves, and was severely wounded at Antietam, but is now sufficiently recovered to serve as watchman, or something of the sort where labor is not required. Can be seen at present at the residence of Lieut.-Col. F. JARDINE, 5th Germain Hotel, N. Y.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a situation, by a man who is a practical gardener and farmer; is willing to assist in every needful department; reliable reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 Bedford-st., near Houston. N. B. Note to G. FANNING, above number, New-York City.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as gardener, by a man thoroughly competent to take full charge of a first-class place, including grapery, greenhouse, flower and kitchen garden; good references from last employer; is married, has no children. Address S. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; has the best of City references. Address J. R., Box No. 217 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARdener by a German Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 212 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement floor.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTable middle-aged Scottish woman wishes a situation as infant's nurse; she has had many years' experience, and brings up babies by hand or bottle; is particularly kind and kind to children; has the best of City references. Can be seen for a week at No. 425 6th-av., corner of 26th-st., over the bakery.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman; highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

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AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a German Protestant man with a small family; understands his business; can come well recommended. Call or address S. C., at Fleming & Davidson's nurseries, No. 67 Nassau-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener by a married man with a small family; understands his business; can come well recommended. Call or address S. C., at Fleming & Davidson's nurseries, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes a situation as gardener; understands the culture of flowers and vegetables and green-house; City reference. Address M. E. S., Box No. 246 Times Office.

AN ENGAGEMENT IS WANTED BY A Scotchman, as head gardener and farmer; is a good florist and grape grower; would lay out a new place; references unexceptionable. Address INDUSTRY, Box No. 209 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable single man of exemplary character, a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and good driver; understands the business thoroughly; has had long experience with good references. Address J. S., Box No. 199 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a Protestant married man, that has long experience in the City and country, as coachman; the best of testimonials as to character and ability. Address for two days to No. 70 Bleecker-st., N. Y., 1st floor.

AS COACHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging; has good reference and long experience. Address No. 960 Broadway, Mr. Walter's harness store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, as coachman and groom, by a young, single man, of steady habits; is fully competent and willing; has the best of reference. Address T. A., box No. 206 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young man, of good, steady habits, as coachman and groom; understands the management of horses, and willing to make himself useful on a country place. Address C. C. C., Box No. 207 Times Office.

A GERMAN COACHMAN AND WIFE.—A married man, without incumbrance, wishes a situation in the City or country; his wife is willing to do housework if required. Apply at the German Servants' Institute No. 6 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Call or address COACHMAN, 55 E. Campbell's saddlery store,

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT WESTCHESTER, CONN.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, SITUATED ON THE POST ROAD, BETWEEN WESTCHESTER AND PORCHESTER, CONN. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE GROUNDS ARE LAID OUT IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ARE WELL STOCKED WITH FRUIT TREES. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 8 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 10 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 16 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 18 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 20 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 24 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 26 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 30 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 32 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 36 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 38 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

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FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 44 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

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FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 46 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 50 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 52 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

JOHN ROSE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 54 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

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FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

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FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 152 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. THE HOUSE IS NEW, AND CONTAINS ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. THE LOT IS 25 FEET FRONT AND 100 FEET DEEP. THE PLACE IS ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK, AND WILL BE SOLD ON REASONABLE TERMS. APPLY ON THE PREMISES TO

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Faust.

WINTER GARDEN—Lorle's Wedding.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Lead Year; or, The Ladies' Privilege.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Fool's Revenge.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Genas Arabian Giant, Female Giant, Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Swarfs, Moving War Figures, Infant Drummer, &c., &c., all hours—Aphrodite; Or, The Spirit of Beauty; Harrison, Comic Singer and Tyrolean Wonders, at 2 and 7½ P. M.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATER—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 689 and 841 Broadway)—Mosaic Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON—Hippodramatic Performances.

ART GALLERY—(No. 764 Broadway)—The Rocky Mountains.

HOPE CHAPEL—The Strangecostoon.

DODWORTH'S HALL—Entertainments.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Pianella ou La Servante Maitresse—La Diplomatique en Menage.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year.....$8 00
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Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

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E. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The report of an outbreak of the Copperheads, published yesterday, and located at Charleston, Missouri, should have read *Illinois*, the disturbance having occurred in one of the most Copperhead regions of "Egypt." Yesterday troops were dispatched from Matteon, Ill., to suppress the outbreak. The rebels were reported to number three hundred, and to be intrenched at a point ten miles northeast of Charleston. Pickets were out on all the roads, and there seems to be war in earnest.

The rebel papers insist that the documents said to have been found on the body of Col. DAHLGREN were entirely genuine, and that they are "substantiated by citizens on the line of the road, to whom the design was hesitatingly announced, and confirmed by a mass of evidence, which, when published and given to the world, as shortly will be done, will not leave a twig of question for the originators of the barbarous scheme to grasp at, as they plunge to the abyss of lasting infamy, or a single doubtful strand in the rope that swings them to the execration of the civilized world."

During the past Winter a new division of Western troops, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WARD of Kentucky, has been assigned to the Eleventh Corps. It is composed of some fine regiments, most of which are old, but having never been in a fight, it being their fortune to be doing garrison or guard duty during the most of their time.

The railroad has been completed from Chattanooga to Ringgold, and on Sunday, the 20th, the first train of cars run to that place. Major-Gens. THOMAS and PALMER, accompanied by Gen. WHIPPLE and other staff officers, made an excursion over the road.

The Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta *Appeal*, of March 12, says that the publication of the North Carolina *Standard*, suppressed by Jeff. DAVIS some time since for its opposition to his policy, has been resumed.

The authorities have ceased to grant passes to the Army of the Potomac, and all civilians and camp-followers generally, not having authority to remain, are being sent out of the lines to the rear.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax, yesterday, we have European news to the 20th—three days later. Lord PALMERSTON had said in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., in regard to the proposed "conference," that the reply of Denmark was still awaited, but he had good reason to believe that the Danish Government would assent. The Lord Chancellor announced that the House of Lords would give judgment in the *Alexandra* case soon after Easter. The Manchester *Examiner* publishes a letter from sundry persons in New-York, emphatically denying the assertions of the correspondent of the London *Herald*, that, owing to the prevalence of kidnapping, there was no security for emigrants landing at New-York. They denounce the assertion as a gross falsehood. The ship *Gibraltar* had sailed for New-York with 2,000 tons of coal, given by Mr. GEORGE ELLIOTT, of the firm of GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co., in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. The Atlantic Telegraph Company Directors have announced that they have made a contract with GLASS, ELLIOTT & Co. to manufacture the improved cable, unanimously recommended by the scientific Committee, and to lay the same in the Summer of 1865. The London *News* of the 18th announces, on authority, that Denmark had accepted the conference proposal, but the consent of the German Confederation was yet to be obtained, which was doubtful. The war in Denmark was progressing slowly. The Allies were laying siege to Duppel, and a vigorous bombardment was begun on the 16th, but without effect. A sharp naval engagement had taken place on Ærsen Island, between five Danish steamers and two Prussian men-of-war and several gunboats, resulting in the withdrawal of the Prussian ships, closely pursued by the Danes. The Prussian vessels, however, succeeded in reaching port safely. It is asserted that Sweden is hastening her armaments.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FESSENDEN reported back the House bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial and executive expenses of the Government. Mr. WILSON reported a bill for the payment of the expenses of the Minnesota Indian war. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, reported a bill to aid a railroad in Iowa, from McGregor, along the forty-third parallel, to a point on the Missouri River, with a branch up Cedar Valley, toward Mankato, Minn., and the Iron Sioux City to Mankato, giving the alternate sections per mile. The bill providing a temporary Government for the Territory of Montana was taken up, but no progress made. The resolution for amending the Constitution so as to prohibit Slavery, coming up as the special order, Mr. DAVIS spoke at length against the resolution, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the practicability and utility of furnishing and using as a military highway the railroad between Henderson, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. The National Bank Bill came up in Committee of the Whole. An amendment to confine the engraving, printing, &c., of the notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, was rejected. Several other amendments of a minor character were offered and rejected. An amendment was finally adopted, providing that the rate of interest charged by the National Banks shall not exceed six per cent., and if more is taken, double the amount may be recovered by suit. No further progress was made with this bill. In the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. ASHLEY spoke on reconstruction, and was understood to oppose the plan of President LINCOLN.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were passed for the payment of interest on canal drafts, certificates and awards; incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company and the Grand Hotel Company; incorporating the National Savings' Bank New-York; amending the charter of the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

In the Assembly, bills were passed relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn; to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River; establishing an Inebriate Asylum in New-York; to amend the charter of the Columbia Insurance Company. Mr. HOWLAND reported a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police law, which was made the special order for Saturday morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday completed the sale of five-year leases of market cellars and other Corporation property, the leases for which had expired or will expire by May 1. The sale was a very successful one. The attendance was not so large as at the sale of wharf property on Monday, but the bidding was more spirited. The seventy-one pieces of property on the catalogue, which now rent at an aggregate of $24,785 per year, sold at rates aggregating $44,455 per year—an increase of $19,670, or about eighty per cent. The hotel at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, East River, which is bringing but $400 per year, went off at $575. One cellar at Washington Market, now bringing $470 per year, sold for $2,650—an increase of $2,080. The brick building at the southeast corner of Fulton and West streets, now renting for $1,000, sold for $6,100 per annum.

The Chicago *Journal* learns that Gen. RANSOM, with the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, having returned from the Texas coast, was on the 9th inst., marching up from the Bayou Teche, in Southern Louisiana, and expected to be joined by Gen. LEE's cavalry at New-Iberia, where, as we have since learned, a fight took place, resulting in the capture of the place. The Nineteenth Army Corps, under Gen. BANKS, was also coming up from New-Orleans to join this column. It is presumed that when these forces unite, they will move up toward Red River to act in concert with the column of troops from Vicksburgh, that is moving in that direction, and which, at last accounts, had captured Fort De Russy, on Red River.

A committee from the "Citizen's Association," intend visiting Albany to remonstrate against the City Tax Bill recently presented to the Legislature. In the bill the expenses for the present year are estimated at $15,000,000.

A limited business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday at drooping prices. Provisions were in less demand and heavy. Hay, Leather, Sugars and Whisky were in fair request and held very firmly. Freights were quiet, with 420 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The price of Gold fell 1¼ ₩ cent. yesterday. The Stock Market was buoyant up to 4 o'clock, when prices on the Railways were less firm. Money 6@7 ₩ cent.

The Rebel Army Drawing Supplies From the United States—Important Revelations.

Some six weeks ago it was stated in some of the Western newspapers that Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, of the rebel army in the Department of the Mississippi, had been negotiating with certain parties in the United States, with the knowledge and consent of the rebel Government at Richmond, to exchange *cotton* for provisions, army clothing and other articles of which the rebel troops were in most pressing need. The statements on this subject were at once denied, apparently on official authority, and the matter rested for a time; but it has more recently been revived, and the same statements have been repeated in the Western journals.

We have received, within a few days, certain documents which settle the matter beyond dispute. It seems that a Mr. JOHN T. CHICHESTER, of the City of Camden, County of Anachita, in the State of Arkansas, applied to the rebel Government at Richmond, through the Arkansas members of Congress, for authority to enter into such a trade—representing that he had special facilities for carrying it on within the Union lines. In regard to this application, the rebel Secretary of War, a year ago, wrote the following letter to Gen. KIRBY SMITH, giving him full authority to act upon his own judgment:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, VA., March 12, 1863.

Gen. E. T. Smith, Commanding, &c.:

Application has been made to me, sustained by several of the members of Congress from Arkansas, to enter into arrangements, or contracts, with a Mr. JOHN T. CHICHESTER, of that State, by which *provisions and supplies for the army of Louisiana and Arkansas may be obtained from the United States, in exchange for cotton.* It is represented very strongly by the members that the supplies for subsistence, especially of meat, has, by the presence of the army in Arkansas and Louisiana, been so exhausted that *it is impossible to afford adequate provisions for the armies* from the provisions of those States without causing the most distressing want to the people. The gentleman offering to make the contracts is vouched for as reliable, loyal, and of adequate means, having peculiar facilities from his position as a farmer-planter on the river, and his past connections and business, to accomplish successfully the ends proposed. It is, of course, not desirable to resort to such a trade with the United States, which, under the laws of Congress, when carried on by citizens, is illicit, and the grounds of penalties; but, when necessities have compelled, *the Government has on many occasions resorted to it* if to a greater or less extent; and our own judgment much prefers the resort to such trade, *rather than to allow our armies to suffer, or the people to be pinched by the withdrawal of their necessary supplies for the support of the armies.* I have not, however, felt myself sufficiently advised of your circumstances or the necessities of your armies to determine for the propriety of such contracts, and therefore I have preferred referring Mr. CHICHESTER to you, me to your discretion and better knowledge the making of such engagements. If the wants of your armies require it even for the incidental relief of the people from serious pressure, *I leave no hesitation in entertaining and advising the measure.* The terms and conditions I must leave likewise to your judgment. Provisions should be obtained very low from the Northwestern States, and cotton, when sent forward must pay very largely. Still the risk is very serious, and partial capturing will of course have to be taken all with the prospect of large remuneration. *In the contracts I have made in less unsettled localities,* I have endeavored either to make the contracts on the basis of the prices before the war of both articles of barter, or to have *four pounds of meat for that of cotton.* These are the exchanges at the cost prices of such articles. It may very probably be secured by you, and would be satisfactory if better prices cannot be agreed upon. I have always, too, had it stipulated positively that *the cotton should not be delivered except in payment and after the provisions have reached* That there should be no liberty of buying the cotton, but the cotton should be obtained and forwarded by our own officers. That the cotton should not be sent to nor be shipped afterward at New-Orleans, and *if the stipulation could be obtained that the cotton, though passed to the United States should, passing through it, be shipped abroad.* All of them, except the last, should, I think, be insisted on. The party making the contract will need protection, and perhaps an armed escort to protect his providens from guerrillas, and other transportation to your army. This will be reasonable and will, of course, be given. *He is likewise anxious that his motives in the matter should be recognized as loyal, so that he may not suffer in the estimation of his countrymen and this, if he deserves it, by fidelity in his transaction, it will be a matter of justice to accord.* He will, however, explain his views fully, and with all confidence I intrust the whole matter to your free judgment and action.

With high esteem, most truly yours,
(Signed,) JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

A true copy. (Signed,) H. P. PEASE, A. A. G.

A true copy. (Signed,) W. H. HAYNES, Major and Q. M. C. S. A., Chief Clothing Bureau, Department Trans-Mississippi.

Gen. SMITH at once gave the matter his approval, and on the 12th of June Maj. HAYNES, the Quartermaster of that Department, entered into the following agreement with Mr. CHICHESTER:

THE CONTRACT.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this 12th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between Maj. W. H. HAYNES, Quartermaster in the service of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America on the one part, and JOHN T. CHICHESTER, of the City of Camden, County of Anachita, State of Arkansas, of the other part. This agreement witnesseth that the said Maj. W. H. HAYNES, Quartermaster, for and on behalf of the Confederate States of America, and JOHN T. CHICHESTER, his heirs, executors and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other as follows, viz:

First—That the said JOHN T. CHICHESTER, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall supply or cause to be supplied, for the use of the Confederate States Army on White or Arkansas Rivers, within the State of Arkansas, thirty thousand (30,000) caps of gray or blue cloth, *with* leather visors and oil-cloth covers complete; thirty thousand (30,000) best quality cadet gray cloth army jackets, lined through the body with good serviceable linsey, and through the sleeves with a good article of brown drilling; thirty thousand (30,000) best quality light blue cloth pants; sixty thousand (60,000) Sea Island brown cotton, or striped cotton shirts; sixty thousand (60,000) brown drilling drawers; thirty thousand (30,000) pair best quality double-sole kip shoes, quarters five inches high, and laced in front; sixty thousand (60,000) best quality German wool socks; thirty thousand (30,000) great coats for enlisted men of the Confederate States service, of cadet gray cloth, or dark blue or black English beaver cloth, stand-up collars, double breasted, cape to reach the elbow when the arm is extended, and to button all the way up, (buttons eighteen,) lined through the body with linsey, and through the sleeves with brown drilling; twenty thousand (20,000) pair of Gunster or merino blankets, weighing eight pounds to the pair. Or, in lieu of the jackets, pants and great coats, materials therefor, viz: one hundred and ninety-five thousand yards cadet gray cloth; seven hundred and fifty yards heavy light blue army cloth; one hundred and fifty thousand yards best quality heavy plaid linsey; thirty thousand yards brown drilling; twelve hundred and fifty gross of brass buttons for jackets; one thousand eight hundred gross large sized brass buttons; twelve hundred and fifty gross small size brass buttons, for sleeves and capes; three thousand three hundred pounds Marshall's flax thread, assorted sizes, and eighteen great gross pant-buckles, on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the price of two dollars ($2) for each cap; eight dollars for each jacket; ten dollars and fifty cents for each pair of pants; one dollar and twenty-five cents for each shirt; one dollar and twenty-five cents for each pair of drawers; three dollars for each pair of shoes; thirty-seven and a half cents for each pair of socks; fifteen dollars for each great coat; eight dollars for each pair of blankets; or, in event material is supplied in lieu of pants, jackets and great coats, it is to be at the price of two dollars and sixty-five cents for every yard of cadet grey cloth, or dark blue, or black English beaver cloth; one dollar and five cents for every yard of plaid linsey; fifteen cents for every yard of brown drilling; twenty-five cents for every gross 37 line bone pant buttons; two dollars for every gross large size brass buttons; one dollar for every gross small size brass buttons; one dollar and fifty cents for every pound of flax thread; and nine dollars for every great gross of pant buttons.

Second—That the said JOHN T. CHICHESTER, his heirs, executors and administrators, shall supply or cause to be supplied at the points herein mentioned, the following Indian goods, and garrison equipage and Quartermasters' property, and at the price herein specified, for the use of the Confederate States Army in the Deptrtment of Trans-Mississippi, viz.: Six hundred and fifty dozen spades at fifteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen Collins' axes, at eighteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen large-size hand hatchets, with handle complete, at eighteen dollars for every dozen; six hundred and fifty dozen army camp kettles, of heavy double plate tin or sheet iron, at fifteen dollars for every dozen; two thousand five hundred dozen army mess pans, of heavy plate tin, at six dollars and fifty cents for every dozen; two hundred and fifty thousand yards Patapsco or Thistle Ducks, at ninety cents for every yard; four thousand six Cotton spool thread, three, eight to forty, at one dollar and twenty-five cents for every dozen; fifty best quality Singer's sewing machines, at one hundred dollars for every machine; and one hundred and fifty kegs of nails, assorted sizes, 6d., 8d., and 10d., at ten cents for every pound.

Third—That the clothing or material therefor, camp and garrison equipage, and Quartermaster's property stipulated to be furnished and delivered under this contract, shall be of first quality.

Fourth—That the said Maj. W. H. HAYNES, Quartermaster, or such other officers as may be appointed to act in the premises, for and in behalf of the Confederate States of America, shall receive from the said JOHN T. CHICHESTER, his heirs, executors, administrators or legally appointed agents, all or any part of the articles that may be delivered under this contract on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and thereafter at the option of the General Commanding Department Trans-Mississippi.

Fifth—That the certificates or receipts of the officers or agent empowered to receive the articles delivered under this contract, shall be sufficient voucher of the quality and quantity of the articles delivered upon which paymastie is to be made as herein specified.

Sixth—*It is understood and agreed that payment for all articles delivered under this contract shall be made with cotton of an average quality, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every pound,* and that payment is to be made at the time and place of delivery of the articles.

Seventh—It is understood and agreed upon that the said JOHN T. CHICHESTER, or his duly appointed agent *shall be permitted to transport without molestation or hindrance on the part of the Confederate States Authorities* all cotton paid to him or his duly authorized agents, by virtue of this contract, to any foreign port that he or his agents may select, *provided the cotton is not sent to nor shipped afterwards at the City of New-Orleans, Louisiana.*

Eighth—It is understood that all assistance that may be required by the said JOHN T. CHICHESTER, or his duly appointed agents, for the purpose of protecting his property from guerrillas and otherwise assisting in transporting it to the point or points selected for delivery, shall be given by the military authorities of the Department Trans-Mississippi, provided such assistance is not detrimental to the public service.

Ninth—*It is understood that no member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the Confederate States, shall be admitted to any share or benefit to arise from this contract.*

Tenth—Should any difficulty arise respecting the quality of the articles delivered under the contract, or the quantity or condition of the cotton used in payment therefor, the officer directed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Department, to receive the articles and make payment for the same, is to appoint a disinterested person to meet one of the same description to be appointed by the contractor or the party or parties acting for him; these two thus appointed shall have power to adjust the difficulty, but should they disagree then a third person is to be chosen by the two already appointed, the whole to act under oath, and the opinion of the majority be final in the case.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and date first above written.

(Signed,) W. H. HAYNES, [seal.]
Major and Q. M. P. C. S. A.
(Signed,) JOHN T. CHICHESTER, [seal.]

Witness:
Signed, Chesley A. Gosman,
Signed, N. A. Johnson,
Signed, M. Burtonlin,
Appointed by command of Lieut.-Gen. SMITH.
(Signed,) W. K. BOGGS,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

SIGNED IN DUPLICATE.

ARKANSAS, GA., Sept. 8, 1863.

Know all men by these presents, that I have this day constituted and appointed ——— my agent and attorney in fact, to act for me and in my stead, in carrying out the foregoing contract, which is a true and faithful copy of the original made with Major W. H. HAYNES, Q. M. P. C. S. A., and approved by Lieut.-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, upon recommendation by letter by Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War, June 15, 1863, hereby ordering him with full authority to do all such acts, make all such contracts, and sign and consume all such writings for me and in my name, as may be necessary to effectuate the objects of said contract and carry out its provisions. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and date above written.

(Signed,) J. T. CHICHESTER, [seal.]
"Witness:"
Signed, L. B. ROBERTS.
Signed, K. H. FOSSATER.

Further orders were given to Mr. CHICHESTER from time to time for other articles needed by the army, and by him handed over to his agent to be filled. But the military operations of last Summer interfered with the practical execution of these orders, and in September the Secretary of War made the following indorsement on his original letter of authority to Gen. SMITH:

On the representation of Mr. CHICHESTER of the difficulties interposed by the fall of Vicksburgh, and other untoward events in the Trans-Mississippi Department to the delivery of the goods contracted by him to be delivered at points on the Arkansas and White Rivers, under an engagement made by him with the Quartermaster and other officers of the Trans-Mississippi Department, with the approval of Gen. SMITH, I refer the matter again to the discretion of Gen. SMITH, with the recommendation that the privilege be accorded of *delivering and receiving payment in cotton at one or more of the ports on the coast of Texas or at points on the White and Arkansas Rivers.*

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.
2d SEPTEMBER, 1863.

How much has been actually done in the execution of these agreements we have, of course, no means of knowing; but there is little room to doubt that immense quantities of such articles as the rebel army has needed most have been supplied to them *from the United States*, and payment received in cotton, very large quantities of which are known to have been received within our lines in the Southwest, in accordance with this arrangement.

Whether our Government, or its agents and Generals, have had any connection with this traffic, we have no means of knowing. It is scarcely possible that they should have remained ignorant of its existence, and it is not easy to see how it should have been carried on in defiance of their wishes. The "special agents" sent out into that region by the Secretary of the Treasury, undoubtedly had very large powers confided to them in regard to trade with the Southern States; but it can hardly be supposed that they were authorized to supply the rebel armies with clothing, provisions, hardware, and other articles of which they were most destitute. If they have any such authority, it should either be revoked or the war should be stopped. It is scarcely worth while to maintain an army of soldiers to fight the rebels, if an army of office-holders is also in the field with authority to feed them.

The Richmond Prisons—How Prisoners are Treated on Both Sides.

A chapter will be written by some future historian on the horrors of the "Libby Prison," which will almost equal in fearful interest the records of the Bastile. We shall hear of brave and enthusiastic young men who entered those gloomy walls, and who gradually, as month after month passed away of the dreary and filthy confinement, became depressed in spirit and broken in body, until when release came at last, it came too late. There will be stories of petty persecutions, of brutal indignities practiced on persons helpless and weak, of cruelties, of hopes deferred month by month, of weariness and sickness, and the lonely death of gallant men, which will make, in the future, that Richmond prison, or the place where it had been, one of the most painful places in the American memory.

No civilized nation at the present day insults or tortures its prisoners. This is left alone to savages. But the Confederate authorities and their subordinates have, from the beginning, acted toward our unfortunate men, taken as prisoners of war, as if they were New-Zealand savages with a fresh capture of unlucky white men. They have invariably robbed their persons. They have tortured them with long and painful journeys, made on foot, under the burning sun or amid rain and sleet, while the captors rode. They have shut them up in such quarters as are not seen outside of the barbarie prisons of Asiatic rulers—dark, stifling, smoky, filthy, and full of vermin. Their scanty fuel, and still scantier rations of mouldy bread and corn meal, have been often cut short, as if the Confederate Government, fearing the opinion of the world, and not venturing on a cold-blooded massacre, would try the secret and more sure method of unhealthy quarters and bad food—of typhus and starvation. Then, in the prison itself, all that can annoy and insult brave men is continually tried to break the spirits and worry out the life of these unfortunate prisoners.

Nothing in all the records of modern prisons is so brutally and savagely cruel, as the treatment of our officers and men in the Libby Prison by these Richmond authorities. It sickens us at heart to think that such cowardly and base cruelty could exist among a people which had even called itself Christian. And then to hear from these torturers of the helpless the claim of "chivalry" or superior military honor! We all recognize now what is the soil from which all this crop of brutality and cruelty springs. We see that nothing but Slavery could harden the heart of any man, with even the exterior of a gentleman, so that he could insult and starve a prisoner. We know that no one but a man long used to rob the laborer of his wages, and to lash the women who served him, could first cheat a helpless captive of his own race, of the scanty sustenance sent him from the North, and then coolly shoot him behind prison bars, as we know to have happened.

The North has been too cool by far to these astounding brutalities. The recent returned prisoners inform us that to one-half of the twelve thousand unhappy men who, till lately, were in the various Richmond prisons, the long-delayed release will soon come too late. Filthy rooms, bad food, insult and disappointment will accomplish what the rebels would gladly effect by quicker and surer methods. The great executioner is rapidly adjusting the cartel of prisoners, North and South. Here the rebel prisoners have better fare than they have been accustomed to for years—cleaner clothing, and a more invigorating climate. No insult or oppression touches them; on the contrary, they receive unbounded sympathy from the thousand half-sympathizers with treason among us. They return invigorated in constitution, and all ready for service again. Our doctors and inspectors will tell us how many Federal prisoners go into immediate service, and how many never return.

Such a state of things as this ought not to exist. It is a shame to our manhood that brave men, who have fought for our flag, should be thus left to the mercies of such utter barbarians. In some way the powerful hand of our Government ought to be extended over them.

Retaliation is a terrible thing, but the miseries and pains, and slow-wasting life of our brethren and friends in those horrible prisons, under brutal officers, is a worse thing.

No people or Government ought to allow its soldiers to be treated, for one day, as our men have been treated for the last three years. It weakens our cause and disgraces our character. Nothing will check enlistments so much, and nothing so enfeeble the arms of our soldiers in the field.

AGREEMENT ON ESSENTIALS.—*Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* and the *Journal of Commerce* are jointly and severely exercised over the decay of true religion in this country. The *Journal* is shocked at the irreverence of the Republican party. Mr. WILKES is still more deeply impressed with the lack of vital piety in the land, and says "we are a godless, conscienceless, religionless people." He thinks "we have ungratefully forgotten a due reliance on Heaven," and exhorts his countrymen to remember that there can be "no enduring nationality without a universal sense of God."

We presume both our esteemed colemporaries may be right,—but we have been a little struck with the different remedies which they prescribe for the evil. The *Journal* attributes the impiety of the age to the Republican Administration, and thinks it can only be cured by electing McCLELLAN President. Mr. WILKES also attributes this lack of saving grace to the "tricksters of the Cabinet,"—but thinks that redemption can come only from FREMONT. The two accord wonderfully as to the fact; indeed it is a little "amusing to see how nicely they run cheek by jowl on the track of the next Presidential campaign"—until they come to the question of candidates. They both abuse the Administration, but differ as to its successors. We hope they will harmonize this little difference in due time.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. MARETZEK, if not always fortunate in the matter of weather, is at all events happy in the number of lieges who turn out in his honor when the elements are against him. Considering the almost impassible state of the streets, the attendance last night was quite fashionable. We are glad to add that the performance was worthy of the sacrifice made to hear it. We have seldom heard the opera ("Martha") given with more spirit. Miss KELLOGG was in admirable voice, and acted the rôle of *Lady Henrietta* with charming ease, grace and spirit. It is and always must remain one of her best efforts. Sig. BRIGNOLI made his rentree as *Lionel*, and was, of course, the centre of attraction. It was this gentleman's misfortune to sing last season under adverse circumstances of health, that were painful to himself, and the cause of apprehension to his friends. It was rather harshly suggested that he had lost his voice, and a few, who had never, perhaps, enjoyed it, rejoiced at an accident that had apparently deprived the public of a favorite artist. These grumblers were happily silenced last evening. Signor BRIGNOLI was in capital voice, and sang throughout with unabated power and sweetness. We hardly remember to have ever heard him to greater advantage. The romance in the third act was superbly delivered, and more than merited the rapturous encore which Signor BRIGNOLI so reluctantly accepted.

Mr. MARETZEK presided in the orchestra with his accustomed ability.

To-night, "Faust," with its incomparable caste.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—ROBERT SICKNEY, the great somerset rider, takes a benefit at the Broadway Amphitheatre this evening, when extraordinary attractions will be offered, including the first and only appearance this season of the celebrated ELLA ZOYARA.

SALE OF PICTURES.—Messrs. H. H. LEDIG & Co. sell at their rooms, to-day, a collection of pictures by C. DOUGLAS BRENNAEUR. Among them is a fine view of Fort Sumter. Details of the sale will be found in our advertising columns.

CONFISCATION IN KENTUCKY.

Important Decision of the Court of Appeals—The Confiscation Act of Congress Decided to be Unconstitutional.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of NORRIS vs. DOMPIERE, on appeal from Mason County, have decided the following points in reference to the act of Congress to confiscate the property of certain classes of rebels, Judge BURNET delivering the opinion of the court, in which he held that "the act under consideration is unconstitutional, because it attempts to authorize the confiscation of the property of citizens as a punishment of treason and other crimes, without due process of law by prosecutions or res in any civil suit in which the property may be, without presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, without arrest or summoning of the offender, and upon such evidence of his guilt as would be sufficient proof of any fact in criminal or revenue cases. (Constitution, *article 3, section 2; sub-sec. 3 and section 3, sub-sec. 1; and articles six and five of Amendments.*)

"2. The clause of the Constitution which authorizes Congress 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water,' has no bearing on this question. It relates only to war with foreign nations. (*The Brilliant* vs. United States.)"

Judge WILLIAMS delivered a separate opinion, in which he held among other things:

1. That both the Congress of the United States and State Legislatures are prohibited from passing bills of attainder; and that none but judicial attainder is known to our constitutions, whether Federal or State.

2. That judicial attainder can only be had upon a criminal proceeding, and must be upon indictment, or other legal proceeding, with a trial and judgment, as upon an indictment.

3. That treason against the United States can only be committed by actually levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies in time of war, giving them aid and comfort.

4. That the trial and punishment for treason has been confined by the Constitution to the courts of the country; the punishment to be prescribed by Congress within constitutional limits.

5. That even upon judicial attainder for treason, there can be no forfeiture of real or personal estate, save for the life of the person attainted.

6. That the limitation on the power to punish for treason has limitation on the war power as to this crime.

7. That this act of Congress, of July 17, 1862, to suppress insurrection, &c., is in derogation of the personal rights and rights of property of the non-combatant citizens of the Federal and State Governments.

8. That said act is not in conformity with the Federal Constitution, and is in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the States, and derogatory to their sovereignty.

9. That said act cannot be justified by the laws of nations, nor by the usages of war, as recognized by modern, civilized and Christian nations.

10. That, being in conflict with the United States Constitution, it cannot be considered as a rule of conduct by a sheriff, in the execution of the laws of nations, as is a valid

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Details of the Capture of Fort De Russy—The Military and Naval Forces—What Remains to be Done.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

ON BOARD STEAMER FORT DE RUSSY,
TUESDAY, March 15, 1864.

To understand the importance of the expedition up the Red River, it is necessary to review the military situation in the beginning of March. BANKS had returned to Vicksburgh from his grand but disappointing raid into Mississippi, and instead of directing his forces toward Mobile, the point of the greatest and almost the only position of vital concern to the rebels, he detached a portion of them to floor BANKS' assistance, who, it appears, had predetermined on scattering or demolishing the force in West Louisiana.

It is altogether probable that something in the way soon had dictated this choice to Gen. BANKS. For example, the Red River is only high enough to be navigable by the largest vessels during this month and the next, while the task of taking Mobile is one which might be undertaken at any time, though it is unaccountably strange that it was not begun in December instead of May.

As is well known, the column under Gen. FRANKLIN crossed from New-Orleans to Brashear City about the 1st inst., and thence took up the line of march along the Bayou Teche, substantially the same road passed nearly a year ago, via Opelousas to Alexandria. The forces under Gen. A. J. SMITH, from the Department of the Tennessee, comprising the brigade under Gens. F. K. SMITH, THOMAS and ELLET, embarked at Vicksburgh on the 10th, and proceeded down to the mouth of Red River, where they found an immense fleet of gunboats ready for the ascent.

THE ADVANCE.

The twenty transports, convoyed by the twenty gunboats, started from the Mississippi on the 10th, and ascended the Red River as far as what is called the Old River, when we turned into the Atchafalaya, instead of continuing up Red River. We found it, for twelve miles, a deep and navigable stream.

THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

Touching the naval force, it may be well to remark that a more formidable one was never under single command than now on the Western waters, under Admiral PORTER, and, it might be said, also, for the same purpose. At the time of departure, the strength of the rebellion in the inland waters had been greatly crushed. Its forts had been demolished at Henry, Donelson, Columbus, Island Number Ten, Vicksburgh, Hudson, and New Orleans, by the gallant PORTER and FARRAGUT, united with the army. Its fleet had been sunk by ELLET, FARRAGUT and DAVIS. All that remained to be extinguished was the insignificant fort at Gordon's Landing, and one ram and one gunboat on Red River.

To meet this force we had collected twenty powerful war-vessels of all classes, from the tiniest dredger to the heaviest ironclad. Among the latter were the monitors *Osage*, *Neosho*; the iron-clads *Benton*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburg*, *Mound City*, *Louisville*, *Essex* and *Chillicothe*; the rams *Price*, *Choctaw*, *Lafayette*; besides the lighter boats *Blackhawk*, *Ouachita*, *Champion* and *Twin*. Contemplating this vast array of armed vessels to meet so weak a foe, those who are familiar with the history cannot but contrast with it the different equipments with which the lamented Col. ELLET was dispatched on the same errand more than a year ago with the Queen of the West only.

BEFORE THE BATTLE.

The new earthworks were found in course of construction, and abundant evidences of the traffic across the stream at this point. A short distance up the bayou, which enters at this point, were found twenty-four pontoons used for a long bridge; also, portions of a raft of timber long enough to cross Jersey. News reached us that a camp near the river had been hastily evacuated at the sight of the fleet; afterward we heard that about two thousand had a fortified camp three miles from the river, at the intersection of Bayou Glaize (Yellow Bayou.) Next morning the land forces were disembarked, and marched on by marine to find the camp deserted, and the enemy gone, the bridge leading across the stream burning, and evidence of a fright.

There were two extensive earthworks still incomplete, and a prodigious raft being constructed across Bayou Glaize, so as to prevent the gunboats ascending the little channel during high water. This location of their principal fortifications is significant of two things, their intention to make the Atchafalaya as their line of defense, and their distrust of their ability to hold forts immediately on the banks of navigable streams. Henceforth we imagine their policy would be to hold the roads to the interior by works erected beyond the range of the gunboats. Their abandonment of Simmsport was indicative that they had not hope of defending successfully these latter.

Five miles further out, our forces overtook five teams loaded with tents, which they burnt, and loaded up the teams with sugar and molasses, which the rebels had unsuccessfully attempted to destroy. The whole column then returned to the boats. I should not be a faithful historian if I omitted to mention that the conduct of the troops, since the late raid of Gen. SMITHMAN, is becoming very prejudicial to our good name and their efficiency. A spirit of destruction and wanton ferocity seems to have seized upon many of them, which is quite incredible. At Red River Landing they robbed a house of several thousand dollars in specie, and then, at the mouth of the Old River, at Simmsport, a party of them stole out and roasted and insulted a family two miles distant. I am glad to say that Gen. SMITH is disposed to punish all offenders severely.

MARCHING ON FORT DE RUSSEY.

It was decided that the column should march overland to Fort De Russey, the place to which it was supposed they had retreated, distant thirty-five miles. At daybreak they started, in light marching order. The boats were steamed up the Red River, which proved to be extremely tortuous and difficult of navigation. At a point sixty-five miles above the mouth, and twenty-five above Black River, we came upon a small earthwork, without guns, distant by land about five miles from the main fort. Hewn piles and timbers had floated past during the day, preparing us for the evacuation above.

Meanwhile the column under Gen. SMITH, with Mosaic Brigade in the advance, made a night march across from Simmsport. Before they had gotten five miles out on their march they were beset by

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE ILLINOIS REBELLION.

Serious Character of the Disturbances.

Five Thousand Men Called for to Suppress the Insurrection.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, March 30.

Col. OAKES, Assistant Provost-Marshal General, started for Charleston last night and telegraphed to-day for the Forty-first Regiment, which left this afternoon. Gen. HARTSUFF has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates that the troubles in that section are of a serious character.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Capture of Alexandria, La.—Retreat of the Rebels to Shreveport—Accidental Destruction of Fort De Russey—Forrest's Movements in Kentucky—Continued Excitement at Paducah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, March 30.

The steamer *David Tatum*, which reached Cairo last night, reports a part of Fossner's forces crossing the Cumberland River at Eddyville. A gunboat has been sent up the river to look after the matter.

The First Alabama Cavalry, reported last night at Cairo, have unanimously redalisted. They are 700 strong, and all Alabamians. They have seen hard service. They are on the way to Decatur to recruit. It is reported that large numbers of Union men in northern Alabama are waiting to join the army.

Gen. BRANNAN has authority to raise a brigade there. He thinks it can be done in six weeks.

Alexandria, La., was occupied by our troops on the 16th. The enemy, under Gen. TAYLOR, crossed the river and retreated to Shreveport by land. Several naval gunboats which were there had gone up the river.

The steamer *New Falls City*, laden with cotton, it is reported, has been burned.

The advance of Gen. BANK'S cavalry, under LEE, arrived at Alexandria on the 19th. The remainder of the army was within two days march. When it arrives, the combined force will proceed westward by land. Supplies are going by river.

The rebels north and south of Red River are concentrating at Shreveport, except Gen. HARDEE'S Cavalry at Columbia.

The gunboats made a prize of all the cotton captured, amounting to 5,000 bales.

Fort De Russy was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing four and wounding six men.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, Wednesday, March 30.

Memphis papers of the evening of the 28th contain no news.

The latest information from Paducah represents much excitement among the citizens, fearing another attack from FORREST'S forces. The merchants and others are moving their goods and valuables to a safer place.

Many exciting rumors are afloat respecting FORREST'S movements. Several planters from the vicinity of Skipwith's Landing have abandoned their plantations, and came north, in consequence of the depredations committed by the guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, March 30.

The business portion of New-Liberty, Owen County, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday.

About 100 of FORREST'S forces crossed the Cumberland, at Eddyville, yesterday.

Wisconsin Union Convention.

MILWAUKIE, Wednesday, March 30.

The Union Convention for choosing a delegation to the Baltimore Convention met at Madison at 12 o'clock. Gov. SALOMON was made President. Among the delegates chosen are EX-GOV. SALOMON, EX-GOV. RANDALL and Hon. J. F. POTTER.

Resolutions were adopted unleashing PRESIDENT LINCOLN and favoring his renomination. The Convention was perfectly harmonious throughout. The delegates were unanimous for LINCOLN.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, March 30.

The schooner *Lydia Ann* was lost at sea on the 23d instant. The crew was saved by the schooner *Maria H. Rossens*.

Death of William H. Colby.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

Mr. WILLIAM COLBY, for many years connected with the Sunday Press of New-York, died this morning at the Massachusetts Hospital, of paralysis.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, March 30—11 A. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *North American*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 17th, and Londonderry of the 18th instant. Wind northeast, accompanied with a storm of rain and sleet. Thermometer 32° above zero.

FROM ALBANY.

Important Measures Pending—The Canal Contractors' Claims—Progress of Business in the Assembly.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The two Houses of the Legislature are taking action upon important measures which have been debated a good deal in the course of the session. In the Assembly, last evening, the bill providing for the extension of the Chenango Canal was ordered to third reading, after a protracted discussion. The Lexington-avenue Railroad Bill was also favorably reported. The Mills Railroad Bill, which had been previously reported was recommitted to committee.

This morning, in the Senate, Buffalo got the better of Oswego in relation to the bill providing to rebuild the locks on the Oneida Lake Canal by a single vote. The yeas and nays on the question of the bill's passage stood thirteen to twelve, a majority vote of all the Senators elected (thirty-two) being required to pass the bill. The bill recognizing the claim of CHARLES D. LOAN, a Canal Contractor, which has been discussed at great length as involving a principle of general application, passed the Senate this morning by a vote of seventeen to thirteen. Beside these several important claim bills have passed the Senate this morning.

The process of passing bills is now in the Assembly the business of every day. Hour after hour the clerk, with a voice that has become hoarse from constant use, carries the past week's roads for farm's sake, bills for the third time, and then calls the roll of members and records their votes. It is a contest with time, as the effort is to get through with as many bills as possible in the course of the day. It is hard work, and few have any conception as much of it is in a given time, or continue the process so mercilessly as the present able Clerk of the Assembly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

Petitions were presented from the State pupils in the Institution for the Blind, praying for relief.

Mr. SHERWOOD said that the Committee on Charitable Institutions had examined several of the pupils in regard to the alleged ill-treatment represented by them as the hands of the officers of the Institution; that there are grounds, more or less strong, for these complaints, and that further investigation is demanded.

On motion, the committee was instructed not to pay over any of the next appropriation of this institution, except on the recommendation of the committee authorized to investigate the charges.

REPORTS.

Authorizing the Brooklyn City and Ridgewood Railroad Company to reduce their capital stock.

By Mr. WARD—A majority report in favor of admitting colored children to the colored High School.

Mr. MURPHY made a minority report.

Incorporating the Long Shoremen's Union Association.

Relative to securities deposited in the Insurance Department, by companies that have agencies in this State.

Mr. COZANS introduced a bill authorizing the Church of the Intercession to acquire real estate.

On motion of Mr. LAIDLAW, the Committee on Charitable Institutions were instructed to investigate the charges against the officers of the Institution for the Blind, and to report next Wednesday.

BILLS PASSED.

For the payment of the interest on the canal drafts, certificates and awards.

Incorporating the Central Park Hotel Company.

Incorporating the Grand Hotel Company.

Relative to devises, to corporations declaring them invalid unless made six months before death.

Incorporating the National Savings' Bank, New-York.

Amending the charter of the Fort Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company. Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to docks in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

To continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River.

For an interpreter for the King's County Court.

Establishing an Idiocretz Asylum in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Columbian Insurance Company.

Mr. ROBINSON reported a bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Law, which was made the special order for Saturday morning. Recess.

The annual supply bill was under consideration the remainder of the afternoon session.

Mr. OLVANY having addressed an offensive aphithe to the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, the fact was reported to the House and Mr. CROCKER moved that the offending member be ordered under arrest, whereupon Mr. OLVANY apologized and the motion failed.

Adjourned.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

Neither House is in session this evening.

During the evening, a large number of pupils from the Deaf and Dumb Institution of New-York, gave an interesting exhibition before a large audience, in the Assembly Chamber, of their proficiency in sign language.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The following is the calendar of the Court of Appeals, for March 31: Nos. 23½, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 34½ and 40.

—WALTER LOW, whose elegant little establishment at No. 603 Broadway is the natural resort of the lovers of whatever is fresh, and good, and beautiful in the literary world, has issued, in very neat style, a volume of private poems entitled *Nests at Washington, and Other Poems*, by JOHN J. and SARAH M. B. PIATT. These productions, so modestly put forth, are of such excellent merit, that had they only the name of a Longfellow to herald them, they would be accepted without criticism. The names of the authors, however, are already associated with a number of beautiful poems, and these fragments worthily add to their modest claims. "The Monk's Vision of Christ," "The Golden Hand," and "A Disenchantment," are quite gems of excellence.

—PETER BADEAU, Esq., the oldest Sunday-school teacher in this City, and probably in the United States, if not in the world, departed this life on March 16, at his late residence in Eleventh-street. He was in his eighty-ninth year, and had been an active Sunday-school teacher from the first formation of Sunday schools in this City up to the time of his death.

—The famous oak tree, under which Gens. GRANT and PEMBERTON met, and agreed upon terms for the surrender of Vicksburgh, on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wished to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. The trunk and branches failing to supply the demand, the roots were dug up.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. *European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents* in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and thus proves valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Best Coffee in the Market.

The subscriber has added to his stock of choice Family Groceries the celebrated

LONDON CLUB COFFEE,

which he can now furnish to his customers in large or small quantities.

C. E. KNAPP,

No. 261 Hudson, corner of Spring.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative

The standard preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color. It brings up the natural shading of one hair with another. Stops the falling out of the hair, makes it soft and silky, cleanses it and the scalp of all impurities and humors, and entirely overcomes bad effects of sulphur, mercury or lead, &c.

Hoyt's Imperial Coloring Cream, sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 16 University-place, N. Y. N. B.—Ladies' French hair-dresser in attendance to apply the Hiawatha.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—The Best HAIR-DRESSING

ever yet offered to the public. It RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. *Will stop its falling out in three days*, and keep the head clean, cool and healthy. *Does not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric.* Is entirely different from any other preparation.

Its entire freedom from all injurious qualities.

Its SWEET AND DELICATE PERFUME,

render it the most *desirable* article for the toilet and hair-dressing yet offered to the public. $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. In fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. For sale at the depot, No.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
No. 1,133 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. C can be consulted gratuitously, personally or by letter, where information in regard to the treatment of the Hair and Skin will be *cheerfully* furnished.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.

His New Spring Styles, which comprise the latest French and English novelties of

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SOFT AND CLOTH HATS,
LADIES' RIDING HATS AND CAPS,
MISSES' HATS,
BOYS' HATS,
INFANTS' HATS,

The Millinery and Hatters' Trade could wish on all occasions.

Attention is called to the Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department in this store, comprising all the latest novelties.

GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

To Consumptives.

Four-fifths of you are suffering from neglected colds, and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT never fails to remove this obstruction, and produces the most speedy and pleasant results. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve. The EXPECTORANT and all of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by KISCHER, TYRRELL & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

All First-class Sewing-Machines
FOR SALE AND TO RENT, BY
RICKS & COMPANY, 480 BROADWAY,
Three doors below Broome-st.

The Attention of Confectioners, Hotelkeepers and families, is respectfully invited to BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. They are superior to any others, and should be for sale by all dealers.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 254 Pearl-st., New-York.

Armless Soldiers!—The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Information given by the inventor, Officers, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's Legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world; the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Steinway & Sons—
Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, have removed their warerooms to their new marble building,

Nos. 71 and 72 East 14th-st.,
Between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

G. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor-Strop.—The oldest and most approved Strop now in use, having been before the public for the last forty years. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the subscriber's.

J. & R. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers,
will give their personal attention (as usual, for the past 17 years,) to SALES OF FURNITURE, at the residences of THOSE DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING OR REMOVING; will also hold regular weekly sales at their STORE, No. 32 NASSAU-ST., for the convenience of those preferring this medium of sale.

Artificial Limbs by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. United States soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. U.S.A. Surgeon Wheaton, U. S. N.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 189 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablets for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., prepared only by S. C. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st. Sold by druggists generally. 50c. a box.

Children's Carriages and Spring Horses at TIBBALS', No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines.
SALESROOMS NO. 495 BROADWAY.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines.
No. 505 BROADWAY.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—MONTAGUE.—On Wednesday, March 30, by Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, JOHN ADAIR to E. SELINA, eldest daughter of Brainerd Montague, Esq., all of this City.

BELL—NEWELL.—On Tuesday, March 29, at the residence of Mrs. Elisa A. Newell, Boston, HENRY C. BELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ELIZABETH NEWELL, of Boston, Mass.

GELLATLY—WHITE.—At Williamsburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. Richard Keyes, FRANCIS GELLATLY, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and ADELINE E. WHITE, of Chicago, Ill.

MUIR—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, March 29, by Rev. Dr. Stewart, U. S. N., Mr. CHARLES H. MUIR to Miss KATE E. CAMPBELL, daughter of Jacob Campbell, Esq.

DIED.

ARRENBURGH.—At Bloomingdale, 69th-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, March 25, AMELIA, daughter of Robert E. and Eliza Jane Arrenburgh, aged 3 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, at 1 o'clock.

ALEXANDER.—In Philadelphia, Penn., on Wednesday, March 23, ELIZABETH MARSH, wife of Wm. H. Alexander, of Syracuse.

COOK.—On Wednesday, March 30, of diphtheria, WILLIAM HOWARD, son of Effingham and Harriet H. Cook, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the family, No. 208 Lexington-av., on Sixth day, at 2 o'clock P. M. (to-morrow.) Interment will be privately in Chappaqua, where the funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, at 10½ A. M. on Seventh day. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend, without further invitation.

HADLEY.—On Tuesday morning, March 29, at 7 o'clock, Mrs. CAROLINE CYNTHIA HADLEY, widow of John Gilbert Hadley, and daughter of Lawrence Ackerman, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at her late residence, No. 39 Smith-st., between Livingston and Schenectada, Brooklyn, on Friday, April 1, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Hoyt, at 2½ P. M.

HETHERINGTON.—On Tuesday afternoon, March 29, after a long and painful illness, JAMES HETHERINGTON, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 762 3d-av., corner of 51st-st., this (Thursday) forenoon, at 10½ o'clock.

KECHUM.—Suddenly, at Genoa, Ill., on Sunday, March 20, EMMA M., eldest dau. G. Ketchum, in the 43d year of her age.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MOTT.—On Tuesday evening, March 29, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, JOHN GRESSY MOTT, Jr., youngest son of Lawrence F. and Mary F. Mott, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of New-York Lodge No. 330, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 31st inst., from No. 233 West 19th-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock.

SCHUTTLER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, March 30, ADOLPHINE V. E. SCHUTTLER.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Erie-st., Jersey City, on Friday, April 1, at 12 o'clock.

SWANY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 30, Mrs. CAROLINE SWANY, wife of Thomas Swany, aged 44 years, 6 months and 11 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Court and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn, without further notice.

VOORHEES.—On Wednesday, March 30, ADRIAN RUMERS VOORHEES, son of the late Col. Abram A. Voorhees, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 158 West 35th-st., without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 249.—March 26, 1864.
23, 60, 67, 2, 75, 48, 56, 74, 35, 15, 23, 28.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 250.—March 30, 1864.
14, 22, 62, 4, 20, 59, 21, 19, 80, 40, 77, 42, 26.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 139—March 26, 1864.
59, 47, 37, 18, 46, 39, 20, 66, 62, 42, 71, 35.

CLASS 154—March 30, 1864.
20, 68, 4, 64, 74, 48, 33, 60, 76, 22, 42, 49, 73.

E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & Co.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL Legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

DUST! DUST! DUST!
NOISE! NOISE! NOISE!
COLD! WIND! RAIN!
Brewer's Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust. Every door and window in a one-half the cost. Can be readily set by the merest novice. Are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere.
Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Hope Chapel.
C. BEAMER, President.
E. J. GLADDY, } Secretaries.
ALFRED GRISWOLD, }

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—Just received per ship ELIZA RIGBY, THIS DAY. FIFTEEN DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

No. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 438 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do not hesitate to recommend him to the public, as in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

C. WATKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.

CATARRH CURED.

READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, Headaches of my veins, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. May, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is so skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINGS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

HEAR.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evinces the highest practical ability. *Hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

No. 128 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a dangerous discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivalled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his modes of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his modes of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with spotted deafness, suffering from pain, and troubling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His wife grateful thanks shall give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL P. POST, No. 56 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the cilitic standing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so that every cold brought it uncomfortable. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of success. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has thereby in my case shed skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely reposed to perform health that I cannot too strongly recommend all persons from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 220 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.

GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS have now been before the public for nearly a year. They are universally pronounced the neatest and best fitting collars extant.

The upper edge presents a perfect curve, free from the angles noticed in all other collars.

The cravat comes no nearer on the inside of the turn-down collar; they are as smooth inside as outside, and therefore perfectly free and easy to the neck.

The Gauntlet Collar has a smooth and evenly finished edge on both sides.

These collars are not simply flat pieces of paper cut in the form of a collar, but are molded and shaped to fit the neck.

They are made in "Novelty" (or turn-down) style, in every half inch size from 13 to 17 inches, and in "Cavalier" (or Gazette) from 13 to 17 inches, and packed in "self-size" in neat blue cartoons, containing 100 each, also, in smaller sizes of 10 each—the latter a very handy package for travelers, army and navy officers.

Every collar is stamped
"GRAY'S PATENT MOLDED COLLARS."
The trade supplied by
J. S. LOWREY & CO.,
No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CLOTHING.
THE ATTENTION OF
WHOLESALE BUYERS
is requested to our superb assortment of
CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND
FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
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FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
100 HANDSOME WHITE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
SECOND SELECTION,
which we offer at 35 PER CENT. DISCOUNT from the prices charged for best selected goods. For use, they are the good as the best, AND A RARE BARGAIN as regards the price.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. of Broome-st.

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more valuable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world beside. Fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice, to the exclusion of other preparations. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated; when they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. See B. BRANDRETH is on the Government stamp.

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S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter-green, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imitations. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private United States stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this label, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the United States law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from dealers, druggists, physicians, &c., is incredible. The *simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable* druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 303 Broadway, N. Y.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.

A limited quantity of this superior Wine has been secured for the undersigned, and the first shipment of 500 cases has just arrived by the steamship *Olympus*, direct from the cellars of the well-known house of

MESSRS. DE VENOGE & CO.,
at Epernay, France. The present invoice will be introduced into this market at the very low prices of
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS,
payable in currency, which is much below its first cost.

The superior quality of this wine is guaranteed, and it is offered with confidence of its approval by connoisseurs.

Orders for one or more cases may be addressed by letter or otherwise, to the undersigned.

WM. HENRY WARD,
Wine and Fruit Dealer,
No. 7 Broad-st., near Wall, New-York.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address
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No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th-sts., Washington, D. C.

KENSETT'S
OCTOBER AFTERNOON ON
LAKE GEORGE.

Now on exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Under the auspices of the
METROPOLITAN FAIR,
in aid of the
SANITARY FAIR.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY, 34TH-ST., NEAR STEWART'S, ROOM NO. —.

Company A, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have kindly placed their beautiful room at the disposal of the ladies of the Lingerie Department. The ladies of the committee will be at the room on and after WEDNESDAY, March 30, from 10 A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M., to receive any contributions which may be sent them. Soldiers' and children's cloths, clothing, hose and handkerchiefs, pieces and remnants especially come under the head of their department.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
Chairman Lingerie Department.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE.

Superior to any others in the following particulars:
They are more fire-proof.
They are more burglar-proof.
They are perfectly dry.
They do not lose their fire-proof qualities by age.
Manufactured only by
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
Send for a Descriptive Circular.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FAIR.

The first number will appear on the 6th of April, and will contain articles by Cooper, Mrs. Kemble and Bryant. The second number will contain papers by Gen. Dix, Dr. Osgood and R. H. Dana. Subscriptions received at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 562 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 707 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 900 Broadway; Low's, No. 823 Broadway; James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Rost & Anthony's corner Rose and Nassau-sts.

CHILDRENS DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Children's Department will occupy the easterly wing of the buildings on Union-square, and will be contained in a hall ninety feet square, arranged with booths on the sides and a stage for performances. The object of this department is to afford daily entertainments for children, consisting of concerts, tableaux and exhibitions of curious kinds, as well as to offer for sale articles particularly adapted to the wants of children.

There will be ten booths, as follows:
No. 1—Will contain a miniature sailing pond.
No. —Will embrace contributions from charitable institutions.
No. 3—Will be for the sale of fancy articles.
No. 4—Will be furnished by the Madison-av. Baptist Church.
No. 5—Will be provided with articles contributed by the Public Schools.
No. 6—Will be for the sale of children's toys.
No. 7—Will be for refreshments and confectionery.
No. 8—Will be furnished by the ladies of Staten Island.
No. 9—Will be for the sale of books.
No. 10—Will be provided with articles contributed by Sabbath schools.

It is hoped that every individual and institution, irrespective of locality, will manifest an especial interest in this department, by forwarding without delay contributions of all articles suitable for and calculated to interest children.

The Executive Committee will be happy to acknowledge the receipt of all donations sent in their rooms, No. 32 East 17th-st., Union-square.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
E. W. COSTEKILL, Chairman.

Rev. Thomas Childs,	Edward Colgate,
Rev. J. Grafton,	Col. Charles W. Darling,
Rev. G. Jay,	Mrs. Alexander Hamilton,
Rev. L. McCosker,	Mrs. HAMILTON, Secretary.

NE

FINANCIAL.

THE MERCANTILE AND EXCHANGE BANK, LIMITED, OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Capital, £2,000,000 sterling, one million sterling.

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1864.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of
U. S. 5 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. COMPOUND-INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. 7.30 NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. 6.30 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE GUNNELL GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES,
with coupons, and on favorable terms.
Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881,
DEBT CERTIFICATES,
and 7.30 NOTES.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE TO THE FIFTY-FIRST AND SECOND DIVISIONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on and after the 1st day of April, 1864, and remain closed until the 15th day of April, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 15th of April, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of April, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 26, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of April, 1864.
By order of the Board.
E. HADDOCK, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of April, 1864.
By order of the Board.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of April, 1864.
By order of the Board.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) per cent. out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st inst.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 15th of April inst.
By order of the Board.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MINING STOCKS.

BROKERAGE IN MINING BOOKS
To a limited number of Shares
OF THE
GUNNELL GOLD COMPANY,
Reports issued from the Office of this Journal. Former editorial endorsements of the Company's property, can be had on application to us.
KOSS & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.

MINING STOCKS.
We will sell, at Auction, on Tuesday, April 5th, at 12 o'clock M., at the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati, the following Mining Stocks:
Reports of Directors and Pamphlets describing the Mines will be issued and sent to all applicants.
ALBERT H. WILCOX & CO.,
No. 40 William-st.

COLUMBIAN MINING COMPANY.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbian Mining Company for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 WALL-ST., on TUESDAY, April 5th, 1864, at 3 P. M.
E. W. WALLEY, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, due on the 1st April next, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 60 WALL-ST.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX TRUSTEES of the Columbian Mining Company will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the new Second Mortgage Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

SOMERSET IRON AND COAL COMPANY of PENNSYLVANIA.—The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Somerset Iron and Coal Company are now payable at the office of the Company, No. 2 JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., Bankers, No. 120 Broadway.

COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY—E. V. HASKIN, President.
All claims and communications for the Company are to be addressed to the President, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—The Directors have declared a dividend of Three (3) per cent. out of the net earnings of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. to the Stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st inst. to the 15th of April inst.
By order of the Board.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

COLLECTIONS IN MISSOURI.
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.
All claims and communications for the Company are to be addressed to the President, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Exchange-place, New-York.
E. HASKIN, President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
No. 145 BROADWAY, New-York, March 19, 1864.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 145 BROADWAY, on TUESDAY, April 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
The Transfer Books will be closed from March 26th to April 5th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ANSON STAGER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 WALL-ST., New-York, on TUESDAY, April 5th, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from March 26th to April 5th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.
JOHN H. DU

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.

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BURTON'S THEATRE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GERMANIA THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

INSTRUCTION.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

LECTURES.

MEETINGS.

FAIRS.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

METROPOLITAN FAIR.

SHIPPING.

RAILROADS.

STEAMBOATS.

MACHINERY.

PROPOSALS.

MEDICAL.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

SPEECH OF GENERAL JAMES H. LANE.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, United States Senator from Kansas, addressed the Central Union Lincoln Campaign Club last evening, at the Cooper Institute. The meeting was large and exceedingly enthusiastic. On a table in front of the platform facing the audience, was a marble bust of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and on either side the American flag was suspended.

Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, President of the Club, on calling the meeting to order, said that before introducing the distinguished gentleman who had been invited to address them, the Glee Club would favor them with a song. The Club then sang: "Rally round and Union we are marching along," with great acceptation.

Mr. SPENCER stated that that was the first regular meeting of the Union Lincoln Campaign Club of this City, which was an organization pledged to use every honorable means to renominate and re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair. [Great applause.] He then introduced Gen. LANE, who upon coming forward, was greeted with prolonged and hearty cheers. He said:

SPEECH OF GEN. JAMES H. LANE.

It is a distinguished honor to be permitted to address so large and intelligent an audience, at this important period in our country's history, at the Metropolis of the nation. We are here to review the political condition of the country, preparatory to the approaching Presidential election. This is the first meeting, as I learn from your President, of your organization, formed for the purpose of uniting the energies of the Union men of New-York for that election, the most important in the history of the country. We have had many important elections, but never one so important as that now approaching. In it is involved, in the opinion of your speaker, the very existence of our beloved country. If the promises of the Union party are elected, our country will be restored, and a permanent peace secured, upon the basis of universal freedom. If we are defeated, a disgraceful compromise will be the result as certain as night follows day, and two and a-half thousand years compelled to mourn over a dismembered country and a decimated power. [Applause.] In this view how great the responsibility resting upon every voter, and how important that he should take that responsibility home to his heart and to his conscience, ere he makes up his election and the manner in which he will exercise his suffrage. At all times the right of suffrage is sacred to the true patriot, but at the coming election it should be exercised with more than usual caution, for your country is the stake. If any of you have heard of me at all, you had heard of me as an Anti-Slavery man. [Applause.] The speaker then related an incident that occurred twenty years ago, when he was going down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, which first opened his eyes to the enormity of Slavery. A young carpenter who was with him applied to a Slaveholder for work. The man, putting his thumbs in his vest, replied: "Young man, I would like to give you a job, but I bought a couple of house carpenters, yesterday." Homewould an Irish friends—and he had Irish blood in his veins,—when applying for work on a railroad like to be told that the one to whom they applied had bought two or three hundred railroad hands, yesterday? To aid you in coming to a correct conclusion in the exercise of this right, permit me to make a statement of matters that came within my personal knowledge. In April, 1861, I went to Washington City, while the hearts of men were failing them and perplexity everspread the land. I found there one party in favor of surrendering the Capital to the South, and moving the archives to Philadelphia; another party in favor of acknowledging the independence of the Southern confederacy, letting sisters to go in peace, hoping to retain the Capital for the time being. There was one man, however, who, cool and collected in the midst of universal excitement, resolved to retain the capital, even if it required an armed soldier to every foot of territory within the district, and resolved to assert the sovereignty of the Government over every inch of land in the Republic, and to recover every fortress so rurely and ruthlessly torn therefrom. That man, who has never faltered in this patriotic purpose, and who has labored to restore the Union by the exercise of skilful diplomacy and military power, with signal success, is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. [Loud and continued applause, and six cheers for President LINCOLN.] When Mr. LINCOLN was first elected to fill the place which he now holds, it was through mere party or political necessity; but subsequent events abundantly show that a necessity greater than that of party now exists for continuing the reins of administration in his hands. Amongst the necessities for his continuance, we may enumerate the fact that more or less conflict arises from disturbing the Executive Department in the midst of civil war, when precedent and former custom will justify Mr. LINCOLN'S holding over for a second term. [Cheers.] Every reasonable man will admit that a change of Executive will most assuredly involve, and possibly cause, the policy of the war, and, may dangerously unsettle for a time, the aggressive movements of our army. If changes are required in the coordinate departments, they can be made by a careful, prudent and judicious process under the hand of the present incumbent; for it requires no argument to satisfy the public mind, that Mr. LINCOLN earnestly desires to represent the will of the country in the resort of his Cabinet, which, in my opinion, should follow his reelection. Further, it would be unwise to disturb the friendly relations which exist between this Administration and foreign Governments; for all must admit that our foreign relations are of the most delicate character, and that we should not take upon ourselves the slightest risk in that direction. [Applause.] Again, so far as your speaker is concerned, he feels like exemplifying fealty and submit to the rule of him whom they have selected in their trust of a rebellion: and it is my opinion that this is no more than a just restriction, and one I believe Heaven would sanction; for a more wicked, causeless and intamonarebellion was never organized against man or government. Let us review the circumstances under which Mr. LINCOLN came into power, and learn therefrom his capacity and ability for Government. He was called to his high trust under circumstances the most exciting and trying. One half the country was in rebellion around him. The best military skill in the land of that rebellion flushed its instigators with all that confidence which military experience gives. JEFF. DAVIS and his associates appeared more than a match for the then inexperienced Executive of the country, called to the chair by a constituency confined to the Free States. The President's position was truly embarrassing, and rendered all the more so by the threatening aspect of the European Powers, who hailed our troubles as the opportune moment to strike the wedge in the fracture made in the Federal Union. Again, he came into power surrounded by many friends inexperienced in the management of public affairs. The ripe experience of the South had abandoned him; half the North had imbibed its political tenets from the arbitrary tutorship of a partisan Democracy. Thus but a fraction of the administrative mind of the country, disciplined in matters of State, and competent to breast the conflicting elements of civil and social commotion which unfortunately come to his aid. Is it strange that under the circumstances some fear for the consequences should have filled the hearts of many true men. When all this is considered, we are astonished that he has been able to hold such a steady helm in the midst of the storm that is raging around the ship of State, which in its fury has tried every timber, tested every spar, strained every rope and came well nigh sinking the noble craft. It was in that trying hour that the patriotism of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and the sage counsels associated with him arose out in all its grandeur, and for which the country will long honor them. This review of the difficulties and embarrassments of President LINCOLN, and the skill with which he overcame them, simply demonstrate his capacity for governing and show that the instincts of the people, which are always right, have fastened on the right man for the place. The popular desire being so conspicuously manifest, the fact of secondary organization within our political party, for the strange design of caressing this admitted favorite of the people, is a just object of reprobation. [A VOICE—How are you POMEROY?] The principal pretext upon which the enemies of Mr. LINCOLN excuse their attempts to thwart the popular will is that he does not come up to their standard of radicalism. To this I desire to call your especial attention, and I assert that the Emancipation Proclamation freeing every slave, striking the shackles from the limbs of every human being in the rebellious States, was framed at the earliest possible moment that prudence would justify. And he who criticises Mr. LINCOLN for not acting earlier upon this important question, betrays his ignorance of the situation and the danger that would have resulted from the premature issue of those papers. Contrast us the Northern mind moved slowly up to the point of preparation, and only attained that preparation by the quickening impulse of bloodshed and the thunder of cannon. These things should be remembered by those who would try him by partisan views, or destroy because he was not inclined to strike a premature blow at Slavery, when by so doing he would only jeopardize the restoration of the Union and the consecration of the slave. We should withhold our censure of the deliberate movements of this great statesman, when we realize that the leaning of the Emancipation Proclamation once might lose to us the political power of the country. [Applause.] These facts declare conclusively that Mr. LINCOLN was slow in putting arms into the hands of the black man. On that question I assert, fearlessly assert, that he moved at the earliest moment public sentiment would permit. Had this order been issued at an earlier day, the white soldier would have resented it by mutiny, or not all the thousands of them had been slain, and other thousands wounded and maimed, did they give it reluctant consent to receive the aid of the black auxiliary; and even at this day therefore a soldier in the field whose sympathies are not saturated to receive colored soldiers, is a traitor. [A VOICE—Hurrah.] An honorable stands ABRAHAM LINCOLN on the Anti-Slavery platform, and yet these creakers censured his fault finding. [Applause.] Let a man be judged by his acts, and what has not Mr. LINCOLN done for the amelioration of the black man? If he has not disclosed himself in favor of the admixture of the two races, he honestly believes, as I do, that it is far better for both races that they should separate and live distinct under the protective care of the same Government. [A VOICE—"Would it hurt a Copperhead to mix?"] Mr. LANE—Well, I don't know exactly; they have been practicing it the last two hundred years. [Laughter.] I would be untrue to the political interests of the country and to the political party with which I act, if I did not utter a word of warning to those who are pushing forward the claims of any candidate or measure clearly beyond the point at which the Anti-Slavery mind of the country is disposed to rest in its efforts for the emancipation of the slave. I tell gentlemen that the movement in resemblance to him comes, not from the politicians of the country, but from the people; that the assumed leaders who attempt to thwart the will of the country will fail to their sorrow that, at this date, they are not sufficiently powerful. The patriotic masses will have their own way this time, though politicians should go to pieces. [Great Applause.] This revolution means the future abolition of the relation of master and slave, and establishes freedom in fact as well as in name, by fundamental enactment provided for by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It means the repeal of many laws which have disgraced the statutes of the country, but does not mean in any manner to inveliorate the future peace of the nation or the dominancy of our race; it means a gradual and voluntary drifting of the black race into the semitropical belt of our country. [Applause.] There is needed to aid in the development and government of that magnificent country. On the return of peace he will not be so much needed here, and the law of necessity will govern his destiny, as it governs emigration. Our forefathers came to this wilderness from choice; they desired to escape from the oppression of class, because they desired to better their condition; and even at this day there are thousands of their descendants who would be crowned with absolution, [A VOICE—"I would like to hear the name."] I may be interrupted in the course of the time, but I think that so soon as the experiment now being tried to mingle the two races has finally failed, as fail it must, a stream of migration will set from the North to South that will solve this vexed question forever. Until then we should cherish the kindest feelings for our colored wards, and suppress the brutal passions that too often have disgraced the ruling race of the land. The fact that thousands of this people are being elevated to the position of the soldier is a guarantee to the advocates of the separation of the races that they have started on a career toward the tropics to secure only as sojourners. With them will go enough of our brain and nerve and skill to guide and direct them to empire and dissolution there. I am no judge of the influence of our people, if this Southern ward of ours of their freedmen does not strike the public mind with favor, and will not be finally supported by the suffrages of the whole country. [Applause.] I am for giving them Western Texas to begin with, and the fee to the public lands therein under the Homestead law. If otherscan do better for them I will be happy to learn and cooperate. Mr. LINCOLN is irrevocably committed to the policy of emancipation and arming the slaves. [Loud cheers.] That party of which he is the respected leader, in their call for their Convention at Baltimore, have clearly committed the organization to crushing out the rebellion and the eradication of the cause thereof. What further is demanded at his hands? Shall we have a proclamation declaring the black man superior to the white, commanding the admixture of the races? Mr. President, I am called the "rabid" radicals, yet I never can and never will admit that there is any race superior to my own, nor will I ever consent that an act of treason to our race shall be deliberately perpetrated, nor to the dominion of any other race in this Republic. Nor will I ever consent to act with any party which advocates the admixture of the two races, as such admixtures would, I firmly believe, produce the deterioration of our own race, without benefiting the black race. I submit that agitation on this subject is mischievous, calculated to strengthen the hands of our political enemies, and to excite the jealousies of one race against the other. Give us Mr. LINCOLN as our standard-bearer upon such a platform as I have indicated, and we can carry every Congressional District in the loyal States. [Long continued cheering.] Fellow-citizens, I have heard no name mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the Union party, if nominated at the Baltimore Convention, but will receive my zealous support. The people will be there represented by faithful and competent delegates. In their decision I will cheerfully acquiesce. It is a duty, in my opinion, we owe our country. I do not envy the man or set of men who will encourage dissatisfaction in the decision of that convention, either before or after its meeting. The candidates of our party who fail to submit their claims to that convention will incur a grave responsibility. Never has a convention assembled, and never will one so important be held as that summoned to Baltimore. Should the nominee of that Convention fail, the shrieks of prostrate Freedom would resound throughout the civilized world, and woe be to the men who contribute to such a result. While in favor of the nomination of Mr. LINCOLN, I have nominated and do not presume to assail the candidates of my own party. Their merits and popularity are the property of the party. To disparage their merits or weaken their influence is a crime against the organization. He who indulges in such a course is neither just nor gentle. This battle to be fought with ballots in NOVEMBER is as important as any battle to be fought with bullets during the war. How would it sound if a portion of any command should stack their arms on the eve of battle, and refuse to fight because they disliked their General? We must not flatter ourselves that the battle is to be won without unity of action, for our enemies are active and united on the general ground of opposition, however else may be their differences. It is their policy to disparage our strong men, to underrate the noble deeds of our political friends, and overrate the qualities of their own; to scoff at our measures, which because of their magnitude and merit command the approval of the country. In short, to cross out the party of progress and Union by the old game of detraction—falsely called politics. We must learn the country to give that word a better meaning; hereafter let it mean true statesmanship; let men and measures be put upon their merits, and then let them stand or fall. There is one special cause of offence to our opponents both in the North and South—the Proclamation of Amnesty; the men in rebellion think it the concentrator of all tyranny and oppression—humbling their pride, and, above all, calculated to weaken their armies by causing desertion. Judged by this standard it is good and worthy of support. May its clarion tones sound loud and clear through all the South, calling of the the guilty and deluded masses from their hopeless struggle. It can be no humiliation to swear fealty to the Government their fathers founded. [Applause.] But why should the men of the North who are in opposition to the Administration complain? Does it not preserve the fundamental laws of the Southern States, Slavery excepted? Does it not leave the vexed question of the franchises of the negro to the restored States themselves? It does not propose to Africanize the territory in dispute unless the States located in that territory adopt the African population thereof as their citizens. What's the matter with Copperheads? Ah! the actual offence is, that Proclamation is second to no act of Mr. LINCOLN'S life, except the acts of Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863. Fellow-citizens, I am not one of those who fear that a military chieftain will be pitted against Mr. LINCOLN by our opponents, for there is an instinct in the American mind adverse to the elevation of a military hero to the Presidency in time of civil war. They fear a danger to the more delicate institutions of the country. The hand of the military chief is necessarily an iron hand, destitute of that delicate sensibility which characterizes the hand of the civilian. While the people are anxious that the crushing grasp of an iron hand should be placed on the rebellious throat are by no means desirous to place the nerves and arteries of Republican life in such a hand till after the war is closed. With Gen. GRANT in the field, and the remaining eminent military men, either in the active support of Mr. LINCOLN or passive to the event, there is but little doubt of our success. [Great Applause.] Shall it be said that this political support will be wanting at the hands of such Generals in the hour of the country's need? Will not those noble men who are ready to lay down their lives for their country, to spill their blood in her behalf, agree to hold their claims in abeyance four years longer, until returning peace strikes off their harness, the helmet is laid by, and the sword and spear rupose on the rack, in the hall, as honored memorials of the past—until their hand and nerves are again adjusted to the civilian's habit and the statesman's jealous care of constitutional provisions and statute law. In the estimation of men of clear judgment it is best for the people of the country to retain all the military talent in the field, and rely on the existing Executive for another term of four years. [Applause.] Again do I state the position, that it is my deliberate judgment, as well as that of thousands of our best men, that the country should now, if ever, avail itself of the precedent and custom which have established the usage of granting favored Executives a double term. Why should we tamper with the underpinning in an imperfect foundation just at the juncture when the fiercest storm ever experienced by the present has broke on the trembling superstructure, threatening to bring the whole fabric tumbling in ruins about his head. Do not wisdom and policy dictate prudence and delay in regard to the proper time for change. [Cheering.] It has been said that others than Mr. LINCOLN will have the vote of the army—that others are the favorites of the soldier. I do not believe it. [Applause.] The army admire and love plain honesty. Mr. LINCOLN is a plain, honest man. The soldiers know that their wants have been his first care; that his chief attention has been their comfort and success. That while others have been plotting for the Presidency, the burden of his heart and the thoughts of his mind have been employed about military success. He has not suffered those in the field to remain without proper support. Call after call has been made for troops to sustain those already in the struggle, whilst money has been extended without stint to assure their success. No case can lay to his charge inattention to the wants of the rank and file of the army. And these may be the proper plans for me, to say that the country now the one stand a living wall between us and our enemies, careless of life, careless of health, careful of enjoying but the country's honor and approval, should be honored whilst they live and their memory, when they are gone, pass be cherished in the sacred heart. Whilst rolling that remain of their families should be cared for as the utmost of the nation's debt, a debt the country owes these men, and not this nation shall rest the suffering masses in every clime and in every land owe a debt to these champions of human liberty, who are struggling this day to defend republicanism from the attacks of the aristocrats and imperialists at home and abroad, and the latter not less than the former. [Applause.] Imperialism has served the rising power of a nation whose citizens are sovereigns, holding equal place in law and in society. Such a nation, rising in her truest grandeur, unarmed and indifferent to the decaying monarchies of the old world, desiring no privileges at their hands but to be let alone, WAS a source of alarm intimes of peace. But how do they now regard her when they see her quiet citizens, at the call of one of their number, transformed as if by magic into mail-clad, soldiers, each one of those soldiers himself a captain, self-reliant, self-poised, endowed with individuality, which enters into the character of every true hero. What must the advocates of imperialism think in such a case? How do the suffering millions look with fear and dread lest in this struggle he should suffer defeat, or our leaders stumble to our fall? But one thing assures me that we shall suffer no final defeat, no overwhelming repulse; it is this, the God of our fathers and our God is committed to the support of liberty and justice. Let us place ourselves right on the record with Him, and keep ourselves there, and then, come what may, the issue will be well. There is a future before the Republic more glorious than we have yet considered. Let us have faith in our destiny and in that future, for the time will come when the principles we now advocate and now defend, with life and fortune, will be the heritage of every nation under the sun. We may not be the chief amongst such nations, but we will have the gratification of knowing that we were amongst the first, to the providence of God, to assume a bold and manful stand for the great principles of civil and religious liberty. [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of Gen. LANE'S address the Glee Club sang a patriotic song, and a band which was in attendance played a number of national airs. Mr. SPENCER announced that the next meeting of the Club would be held two weeks from that evening, at their headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, and the meeting closed with three times three thundering cheers for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and three more for Gen. LANE.

THE GREAT GALE.

Heavy Storm Yesterday—Damage to Shipping—The Weather at other Points—Extent of the Storm.

During yesterday the wind was from east northeast and blew heavily with rain throughout the day. From pilots come in from sea we learn the gale was severe outside. The pilot-boat *M. R. Fish*, No. 4, when off the Highlands, picked up three barrels of kerosene marked No. 2, from a lot of about twenty barrels; saw no other wrecked stuff. Off Barnegat she saw a barkentine with all topmasts gone, and boarded a foreign bark with bulwarks and stanchions gone. The ship *Norway*, from Liverpool, is at anchor in the Lower Bay, with fore and mizzen topmasts gone, and enough of the mainmast standing for one yard only. The ship *City of Brooklyn*, while at anchor off Bedloe's Island, was fouled by another ship and somewhat chafed the other ship; lost jibboom; they were towed apart by tugs. The schooner *Union* arrived from Baltimore, and bound to Belfast, Me., encountered on March 26, when off Montauk, a severe gale from east to northeast, which continued with unabated fury until the 28th, driving the schooner to the southward of Cape Henlopen, during which she had her sails torn badly, bulwarks and galley stove, carried away the bobstay, broke skylight, shifted cargo, filled the cabin, and done other damage.

The steamship *Olympus*, hence for Liverpool, is anchored in the Narrows, detained by the storm. The Eastern steamers, *Empire State* and *City of New-York*, departed at the usual hour (3 P. M.), but probably will not proceed through before the storm abates.

A large number of outward-bound vessels are anchored in the North River and Lower Bay, awaiting a favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. Both inward and outward-bound vessels find a check in the prevailing gale—those outward, unable to depart, and those inward, near our coast, compelled to keep off shore, to avoid being stranded. We expect to chronicle a series of disasters occasioned by the frequent heavy and fearful gales that have prevailed this month.

THE WEATHER AT OTHER POINTS.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 30.

A heavy rain storm set in last night, accompanied with hail. The weather is moderating this forenoon, with some prospect of its clearing up.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wind northwest. Snowing. Thermometer 28°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Wind northeast. Raining.

NEW-YORK.—Wind east; very fresh. Raining. Thermometer 39°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wind east: fresh. Raining. Thermometer 30°.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Wind northeast; fresh. Cloudy. Thermometer 28°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind northeast. Rain and sleet. Thermometer 32°.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Wind east; fresh. Cloudy. Thermometer 38°.

The Way Merchants are Robbed.

ANOTHER PORTER IN CUSTODY FOR THEFT—OVER $2,000 WORTH OF THE STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED—ARREST OF SEVERAL RECEIVERS.

A few days since, a member of the firm of Messrs. BELL & WHERLOCK, wholesale shoe dealers at No. 69 Worth-street, went to Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, to whom he stated that for several months past large quantities of their goods had disappeared, in some mysterious manner, from time to time. The gentleman had suspicions that a porter in their employ, named JOHN FARLOW, was in some way connected with the theft, and he therefore desired that Capt. JOURDAN and his men, who have recently been quite successful in similar cases, should take charge of the matter, and, if possible, secure the guilty parties and recover the goods. Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN accordingly set to work, and, for two or three nights and mornings they watched the premises very closely. They knew that the porter, FARLOW, not only carried a keys of the store, but he also had charge of the keys of the safe. Suspicion, therefore, rested more strongly on him than upon any other employe of the firm. Moreover, he had, upon several occasions, been seen to leave the premises, after closing the store at night, with packages under his arm. On Tuesday evening last, he closed the store as usual, and started across Broadway with a bulky parcel. Officer GOLDEN, who was watching on the opposite side of the street, followed FARLOW several blocks, until he became satisfied that he had the right man, when he took him into custody. The prisoner and parcel were taken to the station-house. On making an examination of the bundle there, twenty-eight pairs of ladies' shoes, valued at $75, were found therein. FARLOW was questioned by Capt. JOURDAN as to how he had come by them, and the prisoner stated that he had received express permission from the firm to take them away; also that he had never stolen an article from the store. In order to satisfy himself as to the right of the prisoner to take the shoes from the store, Capt. J. sent for one of the firm, when it was ascertained, beyond all question, that FARLOW'S design was to steal the goods. He was locked in the station-house during the night, and the next morning he was willing to disclose something of his proceedings. He said that about three times each week, since June last, he had stolen goods from his employers, the great amount of which he had sold to one CORNAN to UNDERMACH, a boot and shoe dealer at No. 116 Bowery. A search-warrant was then obtained, and several cases and boxes of ladies' and childrens' shoes and gaiters, all belonging to Messrs. BELL & WHERLOCK were found in the store of UNDERMACH. The value of the goods thus recovered is over $1,000. UNDERMACH stated to the officers that he had purchased them all from FARLOW. He was consequently arrested as a receiver of stolen property.

Upon making a further examination of FARLOW it was ascertained that one GRANVILLE HOUSES, a salesman at No. 16 Bowery, had purchased large quantities of the stolen shoes. The officers who searched the latter store found over $250 worth of the purloined property. HOUSES said he had bought the shoes of FARLOW; he was, therefore, arrested as a receiver.

FARLOW'S residence, No. 29 Catharine-street, was next visited, and ten pairs of fine ladies' gaiters were there found. A woman who gave her name as HANNAH FARLOW, the reputed wife of JOHN FARLOW, was taken into custody as an accomplice in these series of thefts. When examined, she stated that she had for a long time past been in the habit of going to the store of Messrs. BELL & WHERLOCK in the evening, and receiving from FARLOW quantities of shoes, and that after she had conveyed them to his house, he (FARLOW) would often go out in the night time to dispose of them. On this statement of the case the prisoners were all taken before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination yesterday afternoon, they were committed. Capt. JOURDAN and Officer GOLDEN are entitled to credit for their efforts in the case.

The Firemen and the Metropolitan Fair.

Last evening, Excelsior Hose Company No. 14 held a reception at their house in West Thirteenth-street, to exhibit the goods they have collected for the fair, and entertain the ladies who have so liberally and promptly contributed to their collection. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, the ladies were unable to attend, and it was therefore decided to have another reception for their benefit this evening. This company have worked well for the fair, and their efforts have been very successful. They have a large number of articles, some very handsome and valuable—several paintings, numerous articles of worsted and needle work, and a variety of articles of ladies' manufacture, are among them. They are working hard, and will endeavor to be second to none in their contributions to the grand collection to be made by the New-York Fire Department to the Metropolitan Fair.

A Splendid Ox to the Fair.

The Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Societies of Livingston County presented to the Metropolitan Fair, yesterday, through their committee, Messrs. CHARLES H. CARROLL, JASPER BARNES and RICHARD PECK, a mammoth ox, yclept the "Pride of Livingston County." The animal is, literally, a splendid one; is a high-grade Durham, six years old, and weighs 2,000 pounds. His color is pure white, neither spot or blemish about him. He was raised by W. G. MILLER, from whom he was purchased by the ladies for $1,000. It is claimed that this is the largest and finest ox ever seen in this City, and one of the largest in the world. It would be a good idea for the committee to whom he will be surrendered to place him on exhibition, at a trifling admittance fee. The ladies of Livingston County have, indeed, made a liberal and mammoth contribution.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEW SPECIES OF VILLANY.—Previous to the establishment of the depot for the reception of emigrants at Castle Garden, one of the evils complained of was the enticing of young girls, recently landed, to disreputable quarters. After the charge of emigrants was placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, the evil alluded to was abated. Recently, however, it has been renewed, but in a different form. The General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration had yesterday the following facts brought to his notice: Two German girls, ELISABETH LEUTGENS and MARIAN OTTO, arrived Monday on the steamer *America*, from Bremen. They were hired at that city, and their passage paid to this country by a man who represented he engaged them as nursists for his brother in New-York. The "brother" was probably notified of the arrangement by some faster vessel than the *America*, for, upon the arrival of that ship in this harbor, he presented himself on board the vessel and claimed the charge of the girls as their "friend." The police officer next from the Castle Garden to look out for such cases, refused to allow the girls to accompany their new-found friend, but took them before the agent, Mr. BERNARD CASSELLY, who, upon investigation, found that the brother was the keeper of one of the vilest dens in the City. Consequently, Mr. CASSELLY refused to let the claimant have the girls, but secured for them respectable employment in private families.

ARREST ON THE CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—JOHN CARSON was arrested on Tuesday evening by Officer HILLMAN of the Fifth Precinct, charged with being concerned in the robbery of EDWARD FITZGERALD, of No. 44 Greenwich-street. From the affidavit of Mr. FITZGERALD, we learn that the latter was in a porter-house on the corner of Desbroses and Washington streets, in a partially intoxicated condition when CARSON and another man whose name is unknown, entered, and volunteered to see FITZGERALD home. About the time they started, the stranger thrust his hand suddenly into his victim's pocket, and stole therefrom $98 in bills, with which he made his escape, and was not been arrested. CARSON was committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING, in default of $500 bail.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE SEVENTH POLICE TO THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—Table No. 9 having been assigned to the Seventh Police Precinct, by the Metropolitan Fair Committee of Arrangement, the members of the police of that district have been industriously engaged for several days, assisted by the citizens of the Seventh Ward, in preparing and purchasing articles to fit up their table in a manner worthy of their precinct. They have already a large variety of articles collected. Most of the contributions are very valuable, and evince a disposition on the part of the members of the Seventh Police Precinct to do all that lies in their power to promote the noble object of the Metropolitan Fair.

LIBERALITY FROM THE GAS WORKS.—ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Machinery, Metropolitan Fair, has received from the employes in the Manhattan Gas Company Works, at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, four hundred dollars as their contribution to the Fair. From the employes of the same Company, at the works in foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, he has received three hundred and thirty-three. This handsome and creditable liberality is being emulated in a large number of workshops, factories, &c., and the aggregate amount from such sources will be very large. The committee have been organized but a short time, but great success is promised them.

A NOVEL SERENADE.—A few evenings since, a large deputation from the Newsboys' Lodging House assembled in front of the well-known establishment of KNOX, the hatter, and gave him a serenade. The musical instruments employed were voices given them by Nature, and the songs sung consisted of national and patriotic airs. The occasion of this novel entertainment, was in return for a handsome donation of hats and caps given to the institution by this gentleman, for which the boys desired to show their gratitude. This incident proves that such donations are appreciated.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—About twelve o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the chancel connected with the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, situated at Nos. 288 and 290 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-second-street. Much difficulty was experienced by the firemen in getting water on the flames, and, before they could be extinguished, damage to the amount of about $6,000 was done to the premises. The fire originated around the register of the hot-air furnace, and burned through the flooring into several of the pews. It also burned the floors and benches considerably. The building is reported to be fully insured in City companies.

BAD LUCK.—Three weeks since, EDWARD SCHAEFER arrived in this country from Germany. Immediately after landing at Castle Garden, he was induced to enlist by a bounty broker. He received $25, but was swindled out of the balance of his money. After spending three days on Riker's Island, he joined a veteran regiment about to start to the Army of the Potomac. Five days after his arrival with the army, he lost a leg and an arm in a skirmish. Yesterday, a letter was received from him at Castle Garden, saying that he would like to have his baggage sent to him at one of the Washington hospitals.

ANOTHER OFFICE.—The American Telegraph Company have opened an office at the St. James Hotel, in this City.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Calendar unchanged. *Part III.*—Nos. 1382, 1428, 1440, 1450, 1452, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1494.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 13 on Demurred Calendar, Nos. 225, 238 on Calendar issues of law and fact.

Evening Exchange.

100	Erie R.	125¾	100	Rock Island R.	83 123¾
200	do.	126⅛	100	do.	123¾
200	do.	126	200	Fort Wayne	83 143
100	Erie Pref.	83 114	100	do.	143
100	do.	114	100	do.	143⅛
100	do.	83 114	100	do.	83 143⅝
100	do.	113¾	60	Chic. & N. W.	67
400	do.	113⅝	100	Mil. & Pr. du C.	83¼
400	do.	113¾	300	Chic. & Alt.	83 89¾
200	do.	113¾	100	Terre H. & Alt.	66
200	Hudson Riv. R.	100⅝	600	Wabash R.	65
100	do.	100⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	67¾
100	do.	100⅝	10,000	Mil. & M. L. 6 B	79⅜
100	do.	83 100⅝	100	do.	79⅜
100	do.	83 100⅝	10,000	C. & M. Con.	83
100	do.	83 100⅝	300	Pacific M. S. Co.	238
100	do.	83 100⅝	300	Am. Coal Co.	83 10 117
700	Harlem R.	122⅝	200	Central Coal Co.	15½
100	do.	83 122⅝	100	Canada Cop. Co.	11¾
200	do.	122⅝	200	do.	11¾
100	do.	83 122⅝	500	Quick. Min. Co.	83
200	Reading R.	151⅛	2000	do.	83
400	do.	151⅜	500	do.	87⅛
200	do.	151⅜	500	do.	87
200	do.	151⅜	600	do.	87⅛
200	do.	83 151⅜	600	do.	87⅛
200	do.	83 151⅜	500	do.	87⅛
400	do.	83 151⅜	2100	do.	87⅛
400	do.	83 151⅜	100	do.	83 87⅛
200	do.	151⅞	200	do.	83 87⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R.	140	200	do.	83 87⅛
200	Mich. So. R.	119⅝	200	do.	87⅛
200	do.	117	200	do.	87⅛
200	do.	83 117	500	do.	83 87⅛
200	do.	117⅛	500	do.	87⅛
200	do.	117⅛	400	Maryland Cop. Co.	2
200	do.	83 117⅛	200	do.	83 2¼
200	Ill. Cen. R.	140	100	Burl. & Quin.	144
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	125⅞			

Cudjo's Cave more than sustains the author's excellent reputation. Though a fiction, it is evidently true in all important particulars. The plot is thrillingly interesting.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

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A BED UNLESS THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends severed! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a desidtrion, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

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E. H. CHAPIN'S Brooklyn Agency for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machine, No. 326 Fulton-st., up stairs, near City Hall.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 47	Sun sets	6 23
Moon rises	1 33	High Water—This Day.	
Sandy Hook	3 00	Gov. Island	3 45
Hell Gate	4 11		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Baltimore, Lewis, Washington, J. Hand; Olympus, (Br.,) McMichan, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Potomac, Sherwood, Portland; Eagle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamers D. Utley, Phillips, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Benjamin, Patch, Eastport, Jos. Frye & Co.; Ships Allen, (Swed.,) Broman, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Missouri, Hines, Glasgow, W. A. Nelson; Victory, Thomas, Liverpool, D. Ogden; Antonio, Terry, (Brem.,) Lewis, Shanghai, Olyphant & Co.

Barks Voyager, (Br.,) Wiley, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.; Gustemunde, (Han.,) Kalkin, Glasgow, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Arnot, (Brem.,) Lemcke, Stoppani and Calders, Fabbri & Chauncey; N. H. Gaston, Parmalee, Barbadoes, Bishop & Brotner.

Brigs Eunomia, (Dan.,) Eggers, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Robert Bruce, (Br.,) Orowell, Matanzas, O. K. King & Co.; William & Mary, Jordan, Aspinwall, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Rachel Jane, Roots, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Harriet Newell, Gould, Philadelphia, T. M. Mayhew; Orucoe, Keller, New-Haven, T. M. Mayhew; Hannah E. Chase, Tryon, Hartford, H. S. Rackett & Son; Mary Cobb,